

DAILY REPORT

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SONG PING MEETS WITH NIKOLAY TALYZIN IN MOSCOW

OW260152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0146 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Soviet First Vice Premier Nikolay Talyzin met today with Chinese State Councillor Song Ping who arrived here on his way home from visits to Bulgaria and Poland.

The newly-appointed first vice-premier, who is also chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee, had a friendly conversation with Song, his Chinese counterpart. A dinner was given by him in honor of the Chinese guests. Song Ping and his party left this evening for home.

CPSU POLITBURO SAYS SUMMIT START OF DIALOGUE

OW260742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0637 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 25 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Communist Party Politburo said today the Geneva summit had marked the beginning of a dialogue to achieve changes for the better in Soviet-American relations and in the world as a whole, the official news agency TASS reported.

The 12-man Politburo, at its first session since the summit ended last week, described the meeting as "a major political event" which could have a positive effect on changing the political and psychological climate in present-day international relations and lessen the risk of outbreak of a nuclear war. The Politburo noted that it was of principled importance that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan had declared in their joint statement: A nuclear war must never be fought.

The Politburo pointed out that the proposals of both sides had points of contact and made it possible to seek mutually acceptable decisions along the lines of drastically cutting nuclear arms on the condition of a ban on the development of space strike weapons. The meeting's results should be used for speeding up the talks on nuclear and space armaments on the basis of the joint Soviet-American statement issued last January after a meeting between the two countries' foreign ministers, the Politburo said. It stressed that Soviet-American relations will be determined by the sphere of security, the core of which is the problem of preventing the militarization of outer space and the reduction of nuclear armaments in their organic interrelationship.

The Politburo said the long-term significance of the Geneva meeting will show itself in concrete practical actions, and depends upon the readiness of both sides to work on the basis of the joint statement adopted in Geneva. The Soviet Union for its part will do everything necessary to fulfill that task and expects the U.S. Administration to do so, the Politburo added.

TASS SAYS U.S. DISTORTS USSR STAND ON 'STAR WARS'

OW260746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 25 (XINHUA) -- The official Soviet news agency TASS today accused American officials of distorting the Soviet position on the U.S. 'star wars' program. In the first reaction to the U.S. explanation of the Soviet stand on "star wars" since the Geneva summit, which ended four days ago, TASS charged in a commentary that American officials "are striving to convince the world public that the Soviet Union seems to have consented to the future U.S. militarization of outer space."

The commentary said White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan, in a nation-wide televised CBS network program on Sunday, alleged that the Soviet Union seems to be ready to let go unchecked the U.S. efforts to develop the massive space-based anti-missile defense system, and is prepared to embark on a similar project of its own. Therefore, the United States would go ahead with its program.

Regan said on CBS's "Face the Nation" that he believed Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is willing to negotiate a 50-percent cut in existing arsenals even if "star wars" wasn't on the table. Gorbachev has accepted the research although he "still doesn't like the idea," he said.

Refuting Regan's statements that U.S. deployment of strike weapons in space near earth would not adversely affect the Geneva nuclear negotiations, the TASS commentary said Gorbachev, at the press conference at the end of the Geneva summit, unequivocally reaffirmed the Soviet position on the de-militarization of space -- "the star wars project would give impetus to all kinds of arms races and eliminate all curbs on them." The commentary said efforts to distort the Soviet position on the question run counter to the spirit of the Geneva summit meeting.

BAN YUE TAN ARTICLE ANALYZES SOVIET CONSTRUCTION

HK251318 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 21, 10 Nov 85 p 54-55

[Article by Tang Yan: "Construction in the Soviet Union Today"]

[Text] The salvo of the cruiser "Aurora" anchored on the Neva announced the commencement of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Sixty-eight years have passed since then.

During those years, the country has undergone civil war, announced the founding of the USSR in 1922, engaged in construction in the 1920's and 1930's, launched the war against foreign aggression in the beginning of the 1940's, and has again been engaged in construction for 40 years since the conclusion of the war. Great changes have taken place in the Soviet Union.

Statistics published by the Soviet Union showed that last year, the portion of national revenue used for consumption and savings amounted to 496 billion rubles, the output value of industrial production was 783 billion rubles, and the output value of agricultural production was 135 billion rubles. Viewed from the growth rate, the Soviet economy has developed very fast. However, the per capita GNP is still lower than that of the developed capitalist countries. Compared with the East European countries, it is also lower than those of Democratic Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Last year, the Soviet output of petroleum was 613 million tons; steel, 154 million tons; chemical fertilizer, 30.8 million tons; timber, 280 million cubic meters; and cement, 130 million tons. The output of all these products ranks first in the world. Last year, the amount of electricity generated was 1493 billion kilowatt/hours, second only to the United States.

In 1922, the annual output of grain was 50.3 million tons; meat, 2.2 million tons; and milk, 24.5 million tons. In the past few years, the output of grain once exceeded 200 million tons. Last year, the output of meat was 16.7 million tons, and that of milk was 97.6 million tons. All had increased by a big margin.

The Soviet Union has announced that illiteracy has been wiped out. The 10-year education system for children has basically become universal since 1977.

The number of people having received college or secondary education in the country has reached 255 million, exceeding half of the total population. The country's scientific research personnel number over 1.5 million, accounting for one-fourth of the world's scientists. In the astronautics and the national defense industries, the Soviet Union keeps abreast of the United States.

Since the 1950's, the Soviet Union has paid great attention to building residential housing and has built over 3 billion square meters of residential housing. Eighty percent of the urban residents are living in their own apartments. The average area for each person is about 13 square meters. The average monthly income of workers and staff members is 185 rubles. If subsidies from the social consumption fund are included, the monthly income may reach about 260 rubles.

There are still difficulties and problems in the Soviet economy today. Over several decades, the Soviet Union has practiced extensive management and its economic growth has mainly depended on increasing the exploitation of resources and increasing manpower. The Soviet Union already advocated the necessity of shifting to intensive management in the 1970's. However, the results have not been notable. Since he became the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Gorbachev has stressed on many occasions that it is imperative to bring about a decisive change in the national economy by switching to intensification and to make great efforts to promote scientific and technological development and to raise labor productivity.

In the past decade or so, the growth rate of the Soviet economy has been decreasing. During the 11th 5-Year Plan period, the average annual growth rate was 3 percent, which was the lowest since World War II. The objective cause is that the raw material bases have been moved eastward, expenditure on mining is enormous, and there is a shortage of manpower. The subjective cause is that the system of economic management badly needs reforming. During an inspection in the first 10 days of September, Gorbachev criticized the Tyumen Oilfield for failing to fulfill plans for recovering petroleum for 3 years running and said that this has "created difficulties in the national economy" and "will reduce the speed of progress."

The Soviet Union is also faced with extensive agricultural problems. Since 1980, only the grain output in 1983 was published, which was 195 million tons. The output of the other 3 years has not been made public. The shortfall in grain output has affected the supply of animal feeds and in turn caused a shortage of meat products. Recently, Gorbachev has demanded that "the annual output of grain should not be less than 200 million tons even under unfavorable weather conditions; and 250 million tons or more under normal weather conditions."

The CPSU Central Committee plenary session held on 15 October adopted the draft of basic policies for the economic and social development of the Soviet Union from 1986 to 1990 and to the year 2000. Gorbachev stressed that during the period of the new 5-year plan, "the growth of the national revenue and the output value of all material production departments will for the first time entirely depend on raising labor productivity; and that the focus of investment "will, for the first time, be placed on the technical transformation and reconstruction of existing enterprises." He also required that the national revenue and the output value of industrial production should increase by 100 percent in the coming 5 years and the labor productivity should be raised by 130 to 150 percent.

PRC-JAPAN INVESTMENT, TRADE TALKS OPEN IN OSAKA

OW251602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Trade organizations from Japan and China today opened talks in Japan's second biggest city Osaka with a view to boosting Japanese investment in China and expanding economic cooperation between the two countries. The talks were sponsored by the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and five other Japanese economic organizations.

A Chinese delegation made up of nearly 100 representatives from 14 major Chinese cities and led by Vice-Minister of Economic Relations and Trade Wei Yuming participated in the talks. 359 enterprises from all over Japan also took part. Chinese Minister of Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin attended and addressed the opening ceremony today upon a special invitation from the sponsors. President of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry Susumu Furukawa, Osaka Governor Sakae Kishi and Osaka Mayor Yasushi Oshima also spoke on the development of economic cooperation between the two countries. It is learnt that the six-day talks will feature more than 500 rounds of discussion involving 208 items proposed by the Chinese side.

OPPOSITION GROWS TO JAPANESE MILITARY AIRPORT

OW251937 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Opposition continues to grow to a Japanese Government plan to build an airport on Miyake Island to be used for night training of U.S. carrier-based fighter planes. A new petition against the project was presented today to Akira Taira, director of the defence facilities Administration General Affairs Department. The petition was signed by 2,746 residents on the island, or 85 percent of the local adult population. In May last year, a similar petition was delivered to the government. Miyake is one of the small islands in the Ryukyu chain of islands, which run southwest of the main Japanese islands in the East China Sea.

KOREAN RED CROSS FAMILY REUNION TALKS POSTPONED

OW250837 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (XINHUA) -- The tenth Korean North-South Red Cross meeting in Seoul scheduled for tomorrow is postponed until the third of next month. A source concerned said the postponement was suggested by the North and then accepted by the South, but he didn't mention the reason for it. The Red Cross talks restarted one year ago, are focusing on deliberation of an agreement for free mutual visits and reunion of family members separated between the two parts of Korea, the total number is about ten million.

In a commentary, the Korean party paper NODONG SINMUN urged the South side to "alter its attitude towards the dialogue fundamentally." It added: Unity and cooperation is the only possible way to overcome the existing difficulty with the talks, but the other side has shown an approach to the contrary, giving rise to "deep worries" both at home and abroad.

Through an exchange of art ensembles and hometown delegation in September, 65 people met their family members or relations for the first time since they were torn apart by the Korean war 35 years ago.

BEIJING INTERVIEWS PAKISTAN'S JUNEJO ON PRC VISIT

BK260716 Beijing in Urdu to India and Pakistan 1600 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Interview granted by Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo to station correspondent on occasion of Junejo's first visit to the PRC -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Correspondent] Your Excellency Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, peace be upon you. I am Radio Beijing's correspondent. Your current visit has been very successful. Would you like to give your impressions of this visit for our listeners?

[Junejo] I have made this visit to China after some 17-18 years. Ever since assuming office as prime minister, I had wanted to visit China, and an invitation was extended to me by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. I accepted it with great pleasure and told him that I would take the first opportunity, God willing, to visit China to see for myself the changes and developments that have occurred during the past 17 years in China. The most important thing that I was looking forward to was personally meeting the Chinese leaders, and with this in mind I arrived here in Beijing on 17 November and met with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang. We had a detailed discussion, and I was very pleased to meet him. I am thankful for his affection toward Pakistan and its people.

I also met with the President and the Chairman Deng Xiaoping. I was pleased with my separate meetings with them. I see that the developments made over the past 10-12 years are similar to converting the impossible into the possible. On one hand, they have controlled the growing population properly, and, on the other, they have also paid enough attention to the agricultural and industrial sectors.

During my meeting with Chairman Deng, I told him that the advancements made by China in the agricultural and industrial fields are almost identical to those made in Pakistan. More than 70 percent of the population of Pakistan lives in the rural areas and has agriculture-based work. We want to give priority to developing agriculture along with the industrial sector. In our country, most industrial plants are located in big cities; they need to be diverted and established in smaller towns and cities.

Chairman Deng was very happy to hear this and said he is also trying to divert the increasing industrial pressure on big cities to small towns. Based on what I have seen now after 17 years, I can say that China has made tremendous progress, thanks to the guidance provided by the proper leadership. I hope China will make further progress in the years to come.

[Correspondent], How, in your opinion, will the Sino-Pakistani friendly relations develop after your current visit to China?

[Junejo] I have been closely watching the development of Sino-Pakistani relations for the past 20-25 years and I have seen that China is a country that has helped Pakistan in times of trouble; that is why Pakistanis view the Chinese with profound respect and honor. After becoming prime minister, I also wanted to visit China to personally meet Premier Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese leaders. And now that I have had meetings with them, I can say that the existing friendly relations between Pakistan and China have been further consolidated and I know that they will continue to grow with the passage of time.

JOURNALIST ON VISIT TO AFGHAN GUERRILLA BASE

HK220541 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 22 Nov 85 p 4

[Text] After six years, the war in Afghanistan remains the same, with the two sides continuing to fight fiercely and the battles increasing in scale, according to an article by Si Ping in the latest issue of OUTLOOK.

In mid-October, Si Ping made a trip to Paktia, an Afghan province bordering Pakistan. Following are excerpts from his report.

At 9 o'clock on October 16, three Soviet MIG fighters appeared over the Paiwar Pass which borders on Pakistan, the guerrillas in the mountain responded with a salvo of anti-aircraft bullets when the three jets dived and dropped two bombs.

Jaji in Paktia Province is a border district known previously for its picture-postcard views and rich resources. However, today it shows no trace of its past beauty. Soviet attacks and raids have devastated it beyond recognition. Guerrilla sources said all of the 20 villages in Jaji were ruined and many women and children killed. This is true. We travelled through 14 of them and saw none remaining intact.

The most recent fighting occurred in late August when the Soviets launched an offensive of an unprecedented scale against the guerrilla bases in Jaji and eventually turned the area into a virtually uninhabitable wasteland. Most of the residents in the area fled to neighbouring Pakistan as refugees. Guerrilla commander Mohammad Hakim Aryubi said in an interview that his home town, Sul Gul (red flower), used to have some 300 families, but now only two still live there.

The August raid in Jaji district met with unrelenting resistance. Guerrilla reinforcements converged on Jaji from all directions as soon as they were informed of the Soviets' attempt, stopping short their celebration of Corban, a sacred Moslem festival. There were 6000-to-7000 guerrillas, and they planted more than 1,000 anti-tank mines to halt the approaching enemy.

The Soviets mobilized 15,000 troops and numerous modern weapons for the action, Commander Aryubi said, employing jet fighters, tanks, armoured vehicles' trucks and air-to-ground missiles.

A two-week long battle followed, ending up with heavy losses on the Soviet side. The guerrillas, using mortars, rockets and grenades in their resistance, succeeded in repelling the Soviets. Reports from the district's seat, which was under the control of the Karmal troops, said the Soviets suffered more than 1,000 casualties in the attack. In addition, they lost approximately 50 tanks and military vehicles.

In the house of guerrilla unit leader Mohammadullah, where we were spending a night, Radio Kabul was vaunting the Soviet victory in the August military action. The broadcast said the operation had smashed the guerrillas and the border had been closed and the Jaji district had become "free of harassment by reactionary bandits". No one in the house could help laughing.

During our trip, Commander Aryubi also showed us a guerrilla base at Speen Chene, a mountain camp in dense forests, which also served as a rear supply depot of food and ammunition. The Afghan people will never cease their resistance as long as the Soviet troops remain on their soil.

PRC-UK JOINT LIAISON GROUP MEETS IN BEIJING

OW260759 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- The second meeting of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group began here today. The first meeting of the group was held in London from July 22 to 25.

At today's meeting, the Chinese team is led by senior representative Ke Zaishuo who is director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the Foreign Ministry. The British team is headed by senior representative David Wilson, assistant under secretary of the foreign office. Both Ke and Wilson said that the two teams would work in close cooperation to bring about successful results. The meeting is expected to last four days. The British team arrived yesterday afternoon and was entertained at a dinner given by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Zhou Nan in the evening.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HU QILI'S VISIT TO FRG

Visits Marx Residence

OW240716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Trier, Federal Germany, November 23 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC), today visited the former residence of the great revolutionary Karl Marx and the Marx Research Center in Trier, Federal Germany.

Hu said in his speech that by combining its own practice with the Marxist theory, China will always advance along the road charted by Marx. He also lauded the efforts the German Social Democratic Party and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation have made in preserving Marx's former residence.

Addresses Banquet

OW260822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party official Hu Qili said here today that the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) and the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), have found more common points among themselves after five days of frank talks between the two sides, which have further strengthened their friendly relations. The visiting member of the Political Bureau and of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat said that there are broad prospects for cooperation between the two parties and two countries.

Hu, in a speech at a banquet tonight given by Chinese Ambassador Guo Fengmin in his honor, expressed his satisfaction with the current trip. The German guests present at the banquet included Willy Brandt, SPD chairman; Johannes Rau, SPD vice-chairman and premier of North Rhine-Westphalia State, and Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium. In his speech, Brandt agreed to Hu's evaluation of bilateral cooperation and wished to see such cooperation develop.

Earlier in the day, Hu met Wolfgang Schauble, minister of the Federal Chancellor's Office, and exchanged views with him on the present world situation and cooperation between the two countries. Hu talked at length on China's economic restructuring while Schauble told Hu about the development of relations between Federal Germany and Democratic Germany. Hu arrived here on November 21 for a one-week visit at the invitation of the SPD.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT TO POLAND OF SONG PING

Meets New Prime Minister

OW230822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, November 22 (XINHUA) -- The new Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner said today that Poland and China should expand all-round cooperation not only in economic construction but also in economic management.

In a meeting with visiting Chinese State Councillor Song Ping, 56-year-old Messner said that Poland and China have the potential to further develop economic and trade relations which have been rapidly and smoothly expanding.

Song Ping, who arrived here on November 17 as head of a Chinese Government delegation, has held discussions with other Polish officials on economic matters.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

OW240720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, November 23 (XINHUA) -- China and Poland agreed here today to further their bilateral trade exchanges and economic and technical cooperation. Under a protocol signed here today between the Planning Commissions of the two countries, both sides will explore possibilities of widening cooperation in the fields of energy, transport, machinery, electronics and building materials.

The protocol was signed by Song Ping, chairman of the Chinese State Planning Commission, and Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Polish Government Planning Commission. It envisages frequent consultations between the two commissions over their annual and long-term economic plans.

Song Ping, who arrived here on November 17, left for home this afternoon.

PRC TO EXPORT FOUR FREIGHTERS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

OW230926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Prague, November 22 (XINHUA) -- China will for the first time export to Czechoslovakia four 7,000-ton freighters under a contract signed here today. The contract was concluded between the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation and the Czechoslovak Ocean Shipping Company.

The Chinese Corporation also signed here today an agreement with the Czechoslovak export corporation, under which China will import from Czechoslovakia open-end spinning machines and the designing and manufacture techniques of such machines.

Business people of the two countries noted that these contracts marked a new progress in economic and trade cooperation between China and the East European country.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

OW251323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian met here this afternoon new Yugoslav ambassador to China Zvone Dragan.

REPORTAGE ON URUGUAYAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER VISIT

Talks With Zheng Tuobin

OW211238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- Zheng Tuobin, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, held talks with Roberto Vazquez Platero, minister of agriculture and fisheries of Uruguay, here today. The two ministers discussed the possibilities of bilateral economic and technical cooperation and agreed that the development of bilateral economic relations and trade is of great importance to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship.

The Uruguayan minister arrived here yesterday at head of an official commercial delegation from the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. It is the first ministerial delegation from Uruguay to China.

Zheng Tuobin gave a dinner for the Uruguayan guests this evening.

Talks With He Kang

OW221929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- China and Uruguay will conduct agricultural cooperation and explore the possibilities of bilateral trade, and scientific and technical exchanges in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries. This was announced by He Kang, Chinese minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, and the visiting Uruguayan Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Roberto Vazquez Platero at their meeting here today.

This evening, He Kang gave a banquet in honor of the Uruguayan visitors at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse.

Meets Ji Pengfei

OW231212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here today the Uruguayan Government trade delegation led by Roberto Vazquez Platero, minister of agriculture and fisheries.

During the meeting, Ji said that trade relations between China and Uruguay has grown rapidly although the two countries have not yet established diplomatic ties. There are many areas in which more exchanges can be conducted between the two countries, he said, adding that he hoped to see more Uruguayan friends to visit China so as to increase mutual understanding.

Vazquez Platero said that China's open policy exerts a great impact on the world, and is arousing the attention of various countries. Uruguay and China, though far apart, have many points in common, he added.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE 13TH SESSION CLOSURES

Peng Zhen Addresses Committee

OW240454 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1536 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov (XINHUA) -- At the 13th session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee on 22 November, Chairman Peng Zhen spoke on studying the National Conference of Party Delegates documents, on law making and enforcement, and on popularizing the general knowledge of the law among citizens.

Peng Zhen said: This NPC Standing Committee meeting, with its substantive discussions, has been very successful. First of all, it arranged for the study of the National Conference of Party Delegates documents. As the first study phase, the meeting emphasized the need to comprehend and grasp the guiding ideology of the documents, including its fundamental principles and overall policies, leaving the study and resolution of specific issues for the next phase. It was the decision of the meetings of the chairman and vice chairmen to do so. Of course, these two phases are not completely independent. While it is necessary to take realities into account in attempting to comprehend and grasp the guiding ideology, it is also essential to use the guiding ideology in study and resolving specific issues. According to the feedback of the members, this approach is feasible and appropriate, and has yielded better results. The chairman and vice chairmen have held four meetings and the Standing Committee has engaged in four panel discussions on separate occasions to study the documents conscientiously and to hold an enthusiastic and thorough debate in the context of practical needs. They unreservedly favor the guiding ideology of the National Conference of Party Delegates including its fundamental principles and overall policies, unanimously agreeing that they meet the actual needs of China. Consequently, the guiding ideology of the National Conference of Party Delegates has become a guiding ideology for the NPC Standing Committee and a guide for us in solving future problems. Surely the mere possession of this guiding ideology and guide, together with other related weapons, is not enough. In resolving specific issues, it is necessary to use these weapons, conduct thorough and systematic investigations and studies, make decisions in light of theoretical and practical considerations, assess our results against realities, uphold the truth, and make corrections as necessary.

Peng Zhen noted: This meeting has adopted the regulations governing the exit and entry of Chinese citizens and the regulations governing the entry and exit of foreigners, and had a preliminary discussion of the draft general provisions of the civil law and the draft fishery law. Apart from the new Constitution, the NPC and its Standing Committee have enacted 45 laws since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Although relatively few in number, these laws were crucial and urgent. They have provided legal bases for solving fundamental and important issues. It is a major achievement of China in building a socialist legal system. Of course, our laws are still imperfect. It can be said that they are far from perfect. And we are confronted with the heavy task of lawmaking. In order to satisfy the needs of launching the socialist modernization drive, carrying out reforms, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the economy, we must continue to step up our legislative work actively and dutifully, thereby gradually perfecting our laws, including the laws governing foreign affairs and individuals.

Peng Zhen stated: As suggested by the State Council, the meeting has adopted a resolution on popularizing the basic general knowledge of the law among citizens. This is a significant resolution.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee made a historic decision on promoting socialist democracy, strengthening the socialist legal system, enacting laws to provide legal bases for solving problems, obeying and enforcing the law, and investigating acts of lawbreaking. In China, where its people are its masters, the fundamental interests are the same for everybody. The Constitution and other laws are the collective product of supreme democracy, embodying the fundamental interests of the various nationalities in China. Therefore, the key to enforcing our Constitution and laws lies in enhancing the conscientiousness of our cadres and people. This cannot possibly be achieved in a society corrupted by human exploitation and oppression. There are a few lawbreakers and discipline-violators among us. We must enforce legal penalties or disciplinary sanctions against them. However, these are only supplementary measures. The radical solution remains the launching of ideological and political work designed to make our cadres and people conscientiously abide by the law. Our new Constitution stipulates that all the citizens are equal before the law, and that all the organizations and individuals shall abide by the Constitution and the law and shall not overstep the privileges spelled out therein. Our CPC Charter stipulates that the party shall conduct its activities within the framework of the Constitution and the law. Stressing this point in his report to the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: The stipulation of our new party charter that the party shall conduct its activities within the framework of the Constitution and the law is a crucial principle. In order that our cadres and people consciously abide by the Constitution and the law and that our party members play an exemplary and leading role in abiding by the law and observing discipline, it is necessary to acquaint them with the law. Therefore, the resolution of this meeting on extensively popularizing the general knowledge of the law among citizens is significant.

Peng Zhen said: The meeting heard a report by Vice Premier Li Peng on the current economic situation in China and a report by a leading comrade of the concerned department under the State Council on the price reforms of this year. The members hail these two reports, especially that of Comrade Li Peng, with satisfaction, considering them realistic and helpful in fully understanding the situation. At the same time, the members have offered some constructive criticisms and proposals. What to do with these opinions? The State Council will consider them and act as they see fit.

Foreigners' Entry, Exit Law

OW231129 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov (XINHUA) -- The law of the People's Republic of China governing foreigners' entry and exit, adopted by the 13th Session of the Standing Committee of the 6th National People's Congress on 22 November 1985.

Chapter One: General Principles

Article 1. This law is formulated for the sake of safeguarding the sovereignty, security, and social order of the People's Republic of China and promoting the development of international contacts.

This law applies to foreigners when they enter, depart, or transit the People's Republic of China, or when they want to settle or travel in China.

Article 2. Approval by competent authorities of the Chinese Government is necessary when foreigners enter, transit, or settle in China.

Article 3. Foreigners' entry, exit, or transit must be made in ports opened to them, or other designated ports, and they are subject to the frontier inspection authorities' inspection.

Foreign vehicles' entry, exit, and transit must be made at ports opened to foreigners, or at the designated ports, and they are subject to the frontier inspection authorities' inspection and guardianship.

Article 4. The legitimate rights and interests of foreigners in China are protected by the Chinese Government.

Foreigners' personal freedom shall not be violated, they shall not be arrested unless the arrest has been authorized, or decided upon, by the People's Procuratorate, or decided upon by the People's Court, and the arrest is executed by a public security organ or a state security organ.

Article 5. When in China, foreigners must abide by Chinese laws and must not endanger China's state security, harm its public interests, or undermine its social order.

Chapter Two: Entry

Article 6. To enter China, foreigners should apply for visas at Chinese diplomatic representative or consular institutions, or other institutions abroad authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Under special circumstances, foreigners may also apply for visas at visa-issuing agencies at ports designated by competent authorities of the Chinese Government in accordance with the regulations of the State Council. Entry of personnel from countries having visa agreements with the Chinese Government will be handled according to the agreements.

In accordance with circumstances, competent authorities of the Chinese Government may take appropriate measures for foreign countries that have special regulations governing Chinese citizens' entry and transit in their countries.

Visas are not necessary for foreign transit passengers traveling by international scheduled flights and holding through tickets, if their stay in China does not exceed 24 hours and their stay is limited to the airport. Extempore requests to leave the airport must be approved by the frontier inspection authorities.

Article 7. In applying for various types of visas, foreigners must submit their valid passports, or other relevant documents whenever necessary.

Article 8. When applying for visas, foreigners hired to work in China should have proof of hiring.

Article 9. While applying for visas, foreigners coming to settle in China should have the documents confirming their settlement status. Such documents are available at public security organs in areas where the applicants want to settle.

Article 10. The competent authorities of the Chinese Government will issue appropriate visas to foreigners according to the purposes of their applications for entry.

Article 11. Upon arriving in Chinese ports, the captains and the skippers, or their agents, of aircraft or ships must provide the list of passengers' names to the frontier inspection authorities; foreign aircraft and ships must also provide lists of their crew.

Article 12. Entry shall be denied for foreigners whose stay may be considered as endangering China's security and social order.

Chapter Three: Residence

Article 13. To reside in China, foreigners must have the documents certifying their identity or residence issued by competent authorities of the Chinese Government. The length of the validity of these documents will be determined by reasons of entry. Foreigners residing in China should have their papers examined by the local public security organs within the prescribed period.

Article 14. Foreigners who need to stay in China on a long-term basis for such needs as making investment in China according to Chinese laws, or carrying out economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation with Chinese enterprises or institutions, may acquire long-term or permanent residence in China after being approved by competent authorities of the Chinese Government.

Article 15. Foreigners who seek refuge in China because of political reasons will be allowed to reside in China after being approved by competent authorities of the Chinese Government.

Article 16. For foreigners who do not abide by Chinese laws, competent authorities of the Chinese Government may curtail the length of their stay in China, or revoke their residence in China.

Article 17. Foreigners in China should have their temporary residence registered according to regulations.

Article 18. In changing their residence in China, foreigners having residence permits must have the relocation formalities processed according to regulations.

Article 19. Without the approval of competent authorities of the Chinese Government, foreigners and foreign students studying in China who have yet to acquire residence status may not seek employment in China.

Chapter Four: Travel

Article 20. Foreigners with valid visas or residence permits may visit areas the Chinese Government has designated open to foreigners.

Article 21. To visit areas not open to foreigners, they must apply for travel documents from the local public security organs.

Chapter Five: Exit

Article 22. Foreigners leave the country using their valid passports or other valid documents.

Article 23. Foreigners of any one of the following categories are not allowed to leave the country: 1) who are defendants in criminal cases, or whom public security organs or the people's courts consider to be suspects; 2) who have been notified by people's courts not to leave the country because of unfinished civil lawsuits; 3) whose other violations of Chinese laws have not yet been handled and whom competent authorities consider necessary to investigate.

Article 24. Frontier inspection authorities are authorized to stop the departure of, and handle according to law, foreigners of any one of the following categories: 1) who hold invalid exit documents; 2) who hold other people's exit documents; 3) who hold fabricated or altered exit documents.

Chapter Six: Administrative Organs

Article 25. Chinese Government organs abroad accepting foreigners entry or transit applications are Chinese diplomatic representative organs and consular institutions, or other institutions in foreign countries authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Chinese Government organs at home accepting foreigners' entry, transit, residence, and travel applications are the Ministry of Public Security, local public security organs authorized by the Ministry of Public Security, and local foreign affairs departments authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Article 26. Organs accepting foreigners' entry, transit, residence or travelling applications are authorized to deny visas and other documents, or revoke them, or declare them null and void.

Whenever necessary, the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs may change the decisions made by their authorized organs.

Article 27. For foreigners who have entered the country or obtained residence illegally, county-level public security organs and above may detain and examine them, and place their residence under surveillance, or deport them.

Article 28. While performing their duties, foreign affairs police of county-level public organs and above are authorized to check foreigners' passports and other documents. During the check, they should show their identification cards, and institutions and individuals concerned are obliged to provide the necessary assistance.

Chapter Seven: Penalties

Article 29. For foreigners who have entered or departed the country illegally; who have resided or stayed in China illegally; who do not have valid documents and have travelled to areas off limits to foreigners; and who have fabricated, altered, used, or transferred other people's entry or exit permits in violation of this law, county-level public security organs and above may serve them warnings, impose fines, or detain them for a period of up to 10 days; serious cases constituting crimes shall have the criminal responsibilities investigated according to law.

If they disagree, foreigners upon whom public security organs have imposed a fine or have been detained may, within 14 days after being notified, appeal to public security organs at a higher level, who will make the final ruling. They may also take legal proceedings directly to the local People's Courts.

Article 30. For those guilty of acts mentioned in Article 29, and if the cases are serious, the Ministry of Public Security may set a time limit for them to leave the country, or expel them from the country.

Chapter Eight: Supplementary Articles

Article 31. The term foreigners mentioned in this law refers to people without Chinese nationality in the light of the "nationality law of the People's Republic of China."

Article 32. Extempore requests to enter or exit China by foreigners of countries adjacent to China, and people residing along the two countries' border areas shall be handled according to the agreements between the two countries, if there are such agreements, otherwise they will be handled according to regulations of the Chinese Government.

Article 33. The Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall draw up the details of implementation according to this law and shall submit them to the State Council for approval.

Article 34. After their entry, personnel of foreign countries' diplomatic organs and consular institutions, as well as foreign nationals enjoying special privileges and immunity, shall be administered according to the relevant regulations of the State Council and its competent authorities.

Article 35. This law becomes effective on 1 February 1986.

Citizens' Exit, Entry Law

OW231300 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov (XINHUA) -- The citizens' exit and entry control law of the People's Republic of China, adopted by the 13th Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee on 22 November 1985.

Chapter I: General Principle

Article 1. In order to protect the proper rights and interests of Chinese citizens, regarding exit from and entry into the territory of China, and to promote international intercourse, the above law is hereby formulated.

Article 2. A Chinese citizen may leave, or enter, the territory without visa processing by showing a valid passport, or other valid certificates, issued by the State Council's organization in charge, or its authorized organizations.

Article 3. To pass through a port, either open or designated, a Chinese citizen must be inspected by the border defense inspection organization, when leaving or entering the territory.

Article 4. Chinese citizens are not permitted to take any actions detrimental to the motherland's security, honor, or interest after leaving the territory.

Chapter II: Exit

Article 5. Except for situations as stipulated by Article 8, all applications for exit on account of personal affairs, submitted by Chinese citizens to the city or county public security organizations in their respective localities, will be approved.

The public security organizations should decide whether or not to approve an application for exit on account of personal affairs submitted by a Chinese citizen and notify the applicant within the stipulated time.

Article 6. For the exit of Chinese citizens on account of official business, the departments sending them abroad are required to apply to the Foreign Ministry, or its authorized foreign affairs departments in the localities, for exit certificates.

Article 7. For the exit of maritime personnel on account of official tasks, the harbor affairs supervisory bureaus, or their authorized harbor affairs supervisors, are required to process the exit certificates.

Article 8. No approval will be granted for exit under any one of the following situations: 1) defendants in criminal cases and criminal suspects confirmed by public security organizations, People's Procuratorates, or People's Courts; 2) persons involved in ongoing civil cases, according to notices from the People's Courts; 3) persons who are serving sentences passed against them; 4) persons who are undergoing education through labor; or 5) persons whose exit will damage the security of the country, or result in heavy losses to the interests of the country, as deemed by the State Council's organization in charge.

Article 9. Border defense inspection organizations are authorized to stop someone from exiting and handle it according to law under any one of the following situations: 1) persons holding invalid exit certificates; 2) persons holding other people's exit certificates; or 3) persons holding forged or altered exit certificates.

Chapter III: Entry

Article 10. Chinese citizens residing abroad but requesting to return home to settle down should process their requests with the representative foreign affairs organizations stationed abroad by China, its consular organizations, or other organizations abroad authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They may also submit their requests to the public security organizations in the provinces, autonomous regions, and central-government-controlled municipalities concerned.

Article 11. Chinese citizens who have entered the territory to settle down, or to work, should make permanent household registrations after entry in accordance with the household management regulations. Those who have entered the territory for temporary lodging should make temporary lodging registrations in accordance with the household management regulations.

Chapter IV; Controlling Organizations

Article 12. Passports for use by Chinese citizens leaving the territory on official business are issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or the local foreign affairs departments authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Certificates for maritime personnel are issued by the harbor affairs supervisory bureaus, or the harbor affairs supervisors authorized by the harbor affairs supervisory bureaus. Passports for use by Chinese citizens leaving the territory on account of personal affairs are issued by the Ministry of Public Security, or the local public security organizations authorized by the Ministry of Public Security.

Passports and certificates applied for by Chinese citizens abroad are issued by the representative foreign affairs organizations stationed abroad by China, its consular organizations, or other organizations stationed abroad as authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Article 13. The Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the harbor affairs supervisory bureaus, and the original certificate-issuing organizations are authorized to revoke, or to announce nullification of, the passports and certificates they have issued or those issued by organizations they have authorized to do so.

Chapter V: Punishment

Article 14. The public security organizations may serve warnings or impose detentions for a period of 10 days or less against persons who have illegally left, or entered, the territory; who forged, or altered, their passports; who used other people's passports; or who transferred their exit, or entry, certificates to others, in violation of the stipulations of this law.

Article 15. Citizens who do not agree with the detentions imposed on them by the public security organizations may appeal to the upper-level public security organizations within 15 days after the date of receiving the notification, and the upper-level public security organizations will make the final arbitration. They may also present the lawsuits directly to the local people's courts.

Article 16. State personnel responsible for enforcing this law will be punished in accordance with the "criminal code of the People's Republic of China" and the NPC Standing Committee's "decision on severely punishing crimes that seriously damage the economy," if they use their authority to extort and receive bribes. Those who commit other acts in violation of the law or who act in dereliction of their duty with serious consequences constituting crimes will be further investigated for their criminal responsibilities in accordance with the stipulations in the criminal code of the People's Republic of China."

Chapter VI: Appendices

Article 17. Methods of controlling travels of Chinese citizens to and from Hong Kong and Macao will be formulated separately by the State Council's department concerned.

Article 18. The temporary exit and entry of Chinese citizens residing in the border areas between China and other countries will be carried out according to the agreement between the two countries, if such agreements are available; otherwise, they will be carried out according to the stipulations of the Chinese Government.

The exit and entry of crew members of international trains and civil aviation aircraft, as well as domestic railway personnel, will be carried out according to agreements and stipulations concerned.

Article 19. The Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Communications shall formulate implementation details according to this law and submit them to the State Council for approval and enforcement.

Article 20. This law will be enforced from 1 February 1986.

Resolution on Legal Education

OW231045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1526 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Resolution of the NPC Standing Committee on Basically Popularizing General Knowledge of Law Among Citizens Adopted on 22 November 1985]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov (XINHUA) -- In order to develop socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system, it is necessary to give control of the law to the broad masses of the people by making them knowledgeable and observant of the law, by inculcating them with a sense of the legal system, and by teaching them to use the law as a weapon to combat all violations of the Constitution and the law, to protect the citizens' legitimate rights and interests, and to safeguard the enforcement of the Constitution and the law.

Vigorously strengthening propaganda and education in the legal system and spreading legal knowledge among the citizens are of major significance in strengthening the socialist legal system, safeguarding the country's public order on a long-term basis, promoting the building of a socialist material and spiritual civilization, and realizing our country's goal and general task in the new period. The 13th Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee believes that the draft resolution submitted by the State Council on popularizing general knowledge of law among citizens is very important and timely, and it herein decides as follows:

1. Beginning in 1986, and in the next 5 years or so, a systematic, widespread educational drive will be conducted to spread legal knowledge among citizens capable of receiving an education. This educational drive will be conducted regularly and will be gradually institutionalized.
2. The major targets of this drive are cadres at all levels and young people. Leading cadres at all levels, in particular, should become models in studying and comprehending the law, and in acting according to it.
3. The educational drive should focus on the Constitution, and it should cover the fundamentals of basic laws, including those concerning criminal and civil affairs and state organs, and general legal knowledge having a close bearing on the vast numbers of cadres and the masses. Departments should concentrate on acquiring a general knowledge of the law related to their work, while localities may selectively study the law according to their needs.
4. The school is a major front for spreading general knowledge of the law. Primary and middle schools and colleges, as well as other types of schools, should either set up courses to teach the legal system, or include legal education in related courses. They should incorporate legal education in their teaching program and integrate it with moral and ideological-political education.
5. Concise, popular reading materials should be prepared to spread general legal knowledge. It is necessary to conduct the propaganda and educational drive in a variety of ways, and in close touch with reality, and to spread general legal knowledge accurately and vividly, in a popular and sound manner. It is necessary to launch the drive in a down-to-earth manner, and to seek tangible results instead of formalism.
6. The drive should be conducted under the leadership of the CPC, and all sectors of society should be mobilized to give their support. All state organs, the Armed Forces, political parties, social groups, enterprises, and public institutions should seriously conduct the educational drive in their departments and units. Newspapers, periodicals, news agencies, radio and television stations, publishing houses, and literary and art departments should strengthen propaganda and education in the legal system, and spread general legal knowledge, and they should regard this as a major day-to-day task. Standing committees of people's congresses and people's governments at all levels should strengthen their leadership over the implementation of this resolution. They should draw up feasible programs and take effective measures to seriously carry out the resolution.

UNESCO Convention Ratified

OW221942 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1246 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov (XINHUA) -- A decision adopted by the 13th session of the 6th National People's Congress Standing Committee on 22 November 1985 on ratifying "The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage."

The 13th session of the 6th National People's Congress Standing Committee hereby decides to ratify "The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage" adopted by the 17th general conference of UNESCO on 16 November 1972 in Paris.

Leaders Attend Closing

OW230603 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Nov (XINHUA) -- The 13th session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee closed at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. Chairman Peng Zhen attended and addressed the meeting. Vice Chairman Chen Pixian presided over today's plenary meeting.

Vice Chairmen Geng Biao, Xu Deheng, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, Liao Hansheng, and Huang Hua attended the meeting. Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and President of the Supreme People's Court Zheng Tianxiang attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

Peng Zhen Speaks at Forum

OW250646 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0907 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 24 Nov (XINHUA) -- This morning and yesterday morning the NPC Standing Committee held a forum with the chairmen or vice chairmen of the People's Congress standing committees of the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government who had attended the 13th meeting of the NPC Standing Committee as nonvoting delegates. The purpose of the forum was to exchange experiences on the work of regional People's Congress standing committees and to solicit opinions on the work of the NPC Standing Committee.

NPC Standing Committee Chairman Peng Zhen, who also attended the forum, conscientiously listened to opinions and proposals offered by responsible persons of regional People's Congress standing committees. He exchanged views with them by interposing a remark now and then.

Yesterday's forum was presided over by Vice Chairman Chen Pixian, while today's was presided over by Vice Chairman Peng Chong.

Responsible persons of the People's Congress Standing Committees of Beijing, Jiangsu, Fujian, Hubei, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Guangdong, Xizang, Zhejiang, and Jilin, including respectively Ma Yaoji, He Binghao, Wang Yan, Li Fuquan, Song Lin, Li Lianbi, Xue Yan, Peng Zhe, Chen Anyu, and Huo Mingguang, addressed the forum. In their speeches they noted: The work of the regional People's Congress standing committees has been increasing following the development of socialist democracy and the legal system; under the leadership of the party committees at all levels, they have done a lot of work and have achieved fairly good results. However, the regional People's Congress standing committees are new, as they were established not long ago. They still lack experience in this field of work and have to find solutions for many problems through experience. At the same time, there are some comrades who do not clearly understand, or do not attach sufficient importance to, the status, role, nature, and functions of the regional People's Congress standing committees; some localities have not effectively implemented the enacted laws. As a result, in these localities the laws are not strictly observed and enforced, and lawbreakers are not punished. This shows that some comrades still have a weak concept of democracy and the legal system. Therefore, propaganda and education concerning democracy and the legal system must be strengthened.

Ma Yaoji and the others who spoke at the forum expressed the hope that regional party committees should improve leadership over the work of regional People's Congress standing committees and support them in exercising their functions according to law, in playing their role to the fullest, and in doing their work according to law. At the same time, regional People's Congress standing committees should also strengthen themselves ideologically and organizationally, improve their work style, and do their work proficiently.

The comrades who spoke at the forum also made positive proposals on how to further improve the work of the regional People's Congress standing committees.

Chairman Peng Zhen spoke after the forum had concluded. He said: The forum has been a success. It has given us an opportunity to conduct investigations and study. In this forum work experiences were exchanged and many constructive suggestions were made. This will certainly be of value in promoting the work of all People's Congress standing committees.

Peng Zhen said: Developing socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system reflect the inevitable law of the development of the history of the People's Republic of China. This is an important mission the party and people have given the people's congresses and their standing committees to fulfill.

Peng Zhen said: People's Congress standing committees at all levels must strengthen themselves ideologically and organizationally and improve their work style and work methods. He emphasized that, in studying and handling major state affairs, people's congresses and their standing committees must practice democracy, conduct thorough and systematic investigations, uphold a high degree of centralism on the basis of a high degree of democracy, and pool the suggestions of the people throughout the country.

Also attending the forum were Vice Chairman Gens Biao, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, and Liao Hansheng.

PAPER PUBLISHES LETTER CITING EVIL PRACTICES

HK251401 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 85 p 1

[Excerpts of a letter from the people to the secretary of Yingkou City CPC committee, originally carried on 27 October in LIAONING RIBAO: "The Party Should Set Strict Demands on Cadres and Exercise Close Supervision Over Them"]

[Text] Notes by the party rectification office of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee: The Yingkou City CPC Committee in early July this year received a letter from the people on party style and the general mood of society. The problem that this letter referred to is a common one to be found not only in Yingkou but also in other cities, prefectures, and grass-roots units. The letter shows an abhorrence of unhealthy tendencies and a deep love for and trust in the party. Written in simple language and embodying earnest sentiment, this letter is indeed inspiring! After receiving this letter, the Yingkou City authorities immediately printed and distributed it among party organizations at all levels in the city. They appointed some personnel to carry out thorough investigations into the cases reported in the letter, and made use of the letter as a teaching aid to carry out in-depth education in party spirit, style, and discipline. They used it as the examination stage in the course of party rectification. In consequence, they have not only enhanced the ideological understanding of comrades inside and outside the party but have also exposed and corrected new and old unhealthy tendencies.

To cope with the problems they themselves are faced with, taxation, industrial, commercial, public health and quarantine, communications, and other departments have also launched an education drive in policy, the legal system, and the necessity of opposition to corrosion, while carrying out party rectification. They have set up and consolidated regulations and systems, reinforced the discipline inspection department, and strengthened supervision and inspection work.

We circulated this letter among party organizations at all levels in the province. We hope our comrades read it carefully, think it over thoroughly, and make an examination. Those units which have undergone party rectification and those which are currently carrying out party rectification must be particularly conscientious in discovering defects related to party style and the way to eliminate these defects, so as to bring about a fundamental change for the better in party style and the general mood of society in 1 or 2 years. [end notes]

Leading comrade of the city CPC Committee:

It was not until this morning when listening to the radio, that I learned that Yingkou City had achieved great success in rectifying the practice of party and government cadres running businesses and had presented its experience in the province. I am not going to deny these results, but I think the report has somewhat exaggerated the achievements!

I know that one of the directors of a veterinary center imported several tons of chickens from Beizhen County, and sold them to a guesthouse in the name of the veterinary center. Thus, using the name of a government organization, he did not have to pay the quarantine fee, the market administration fee, the trade tax, and the food hygiene tax, all of which amounted to several hundred yuan. However, we have to pay all these fees -- apart from the livestock and poultry quarantine fee and the market administration fee, we have to pay taxes for every roasted chicken we sell. It is our duty to pay taxes according to the law, and I definitely do not object to the payment of taxes and fees. I promise not to evade any tax and take the initiative in paying all reasonable charges. The reason why the CPC central authorities issued an order to ban cadres from doing business and running enterprises was because they knew that some cadres might make use of their power to seek personal benefits. The CPC central authorities have fulfilled our people's desire in doing this. It is a pity that some units and some leading people do not conscientiously implement the order. Take that veterinary center director as an example. If we ordinary people had done what he did, we would have to pay back all fees and taxes and also a considerable fine. However, as that veterinary center director is a "high-ranking official," his violation of the law has been covered up. What is more, he is getting more and more audacious. The more he is involved in illegal business, the bigger the fortune he makes. Recently he bought an imported car from a unit for 12,000 yuan. His eldest brother-in-law works with the city traffic police team. So, being on good terms with the traffic police, he enjoys all the conveniences in "maintaining" a car -- what an ideal thing one can dream of! I have heard that this director is very influential. The veterinary center car is always at his disposal as if it were his own property. He not only uses the car for his own convenience but also lends it to whichever relative or friend he likes. Even his son who works with another unit can lend the veterinary center car to a traffic policeman without anyone's approval. When the driver in charge of that car discovered that the car was lost, he reported it to the principal director. The principal director asked the deputy director but the latter knew nothing about it either. So the principal director asked the director's son about the car. The son not only denied his mistake but shouted abuse at the principal director.

Comrade secretary, do you realize how rude and impervious to reason they were? That is why nobody dares to accuse that director of illegally running businesses and evading taxes. Perhaps he has bribed all the people concerned. That is what I have heard.

By the way, I want to talk about another case. I am more than 60 years old. I ran a small restaurant before liberation and earned very little money. At that time we were bullied by policemen. They used to eat and take food without paying for it. Sometimes they would even beat us if we did not obey them. After the CPC and the Eighth Route Army came, we ordinary people were no longer bullied. Since I was literate, I was appointed account keeper and was counted as one of the chiefs at the peasants' association. I still remember district Secretary Lee, who was our head in struggling against landlords. Though an official, he was so poor that he had no blanket to keep warm in winter. I sent him a blanket that we had confiscated from a landlord's house. He did not accept it but criticized me for arbitrarily presenting the fruit of victory to others. Since then I have realized that the CPC is selfless, honest, and devoted to the people. The CPC intends to enrich the people and ban "officials" from doing evil things by making use of their official power. Undoubtedly the party has not changed for the worse. But some members have become morally degenerate. I know a lady working as a market quarantine inspector. When her son got married, she asked every peddler to send her two roasted chickens as a gift, warning us that she would find fault if we turned down her request. Both the press and the broadcast stations reported that great progress had been made after party rectification, but we have not found the slightest change at the market. The cases of the veterinary center, the taxation office, and the market administration office are even worse. Of course, they are still better than the police of the puppet Manchurian regime and the KMT troops. However, their deeds in blackmailing our peddlers are, in substance, no different from the acts of the latter -- please forgive me for being so frank. Who among us middle-aged and old peddlers, has never offered bribes, say 300 or 500 yuan, to those functionaries who pose as lords and masters? Which of our little peddlers dares to disobey them. If a tax officer gives you a tax exemption quota of 300 yuan and you pay him 200 yuan in return, you will still save 100 yuan and only the state will suffer losses. If you bribe a quarantine officer with something, you can make 100-200 yuan by selling a dead pig that you have got for free or at a very low price from the country and he will turn a blind eye to your trick. You will suffer no loss in doing so, will you? I would like to restrain myself from talking too much about these things.

Comrade secretary, you are a veteran cadre and you have experienced all these things in the past. Just think it over. What about the present situation in regard to discipline if compared with that in the 1950's? What about people's sense of discipline at that time as compared with today? Even at that time there were quite a few corrupt people who were degenerate to varying degrees. Can you ensure that people are more honest today? I think the party should set stricter demands on, and exercise closer supervision over, these people. Of course we must still have trust in them but necessary systems still have to be upheld. We attached importance to "private investigations" in the past. The so-called "private investigations" meant going deep among the masses to find out about the actual circumstances. We should continue to carry out "private investigations" which can help leaders find out about the realities of life among the masses. If you have no time to make "private investigations," I suggest you send some people to carry out investigations for you. We used to have a supervisory committee in the past. Its members should make more "private investigations." I had intended to send a copy of this letter to Guo Feng and Deng Xiaoping, but my wife said there was no need -- sending it to you alone would be enough to solve the problem. My children even advised me not to write to you. They said: If people know you have written the letter, you cannot expect to do business any longer. You are over 60 years old and of course you do not have to be worried. But you should think about us! What is more, you yourself have given benefits to those people. If they accuse you of bribery and condemn you to a few years imprisonment, you will lose everything, won't you?" I can tell you I am not afraid of this. The reason why I am writing this letter to you is because I do not want to commit any more bribery.

I have become rich since liberation. To be frank, thanks to the CPC, I have saved up more than 10,000 yuan in the past few years. In fact I can afford to pay those people 300 or 500 yuan a year so that they will not disturb me. But I am really afraid that such acts of bribery will be exposed one day. Then they will be charged with accepting, and I will be charged with offering, bribes. Then, it will be too late to write a letter calling for rectification of such practices. I have seen you enthusiastically encouraging people to enter towns and cities to run tertiary industry. So I decided to write this letter to you. In order to avoid unnecessary bother, I would rather not sign my real name here. Perhaps this is not an open and aboveboard act. I will probably write again to report more cases.

With high respect!

3 July 1985

Yingkou City Response

HK251405 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 85 p 1

[Report: "Yingkou City CPC Committee Accepts Supervision by the Masses"]

[Text] According to LIAONING RIBAO, a letter from the people exposing unhealthy tendencies (see page 1 of LIAONING RIBAO of 27 October. The article was reprinted in RENMIN RIBAO of 31 October) has drawn the special attention of the Yingkou City CPC Committee. Having received the letter in July, Wang Baochun, secretary of the city CPC Committee, immediately convened a meeting of the Standing Committee to specially study the case. After the meeting, the letter was printed and distributed for discussion among all counties and districts, all departments, committees, offices, and bureaus under the city, in the interests of in-depth development of party rectification in the city. After 3 months' efforts, the cases exposed by the letter have been investigated and handled.

Party members and cadres do not have a unanimous opinion on this letter. Some people said the city CPC Committee had been "fussy" in issuing the letter from the roasted chicken peddler as an important document. Most people believed that this letter, speaking frankly and without reservation, had struck home and sounded the alarm for us. In view of this circumstance, the principal leading comrade of the city CPC Committee reemphasized the significance of the letter at a meeting of the city cadres. He twice issued circulars demanding that party organizations at all levels make use of the letter for reference; to reexamine, in light of the actual situation, the drive correcting unhealthy tendencies carried out in the previous period, so as to consolidate the results of party rectification for the first group of units and to ensure the smooth progress of party rectification for the second group of units. All the departments referred to by the letter have also set up investigation groups, with the participation of leading comrades, to look into and handle the issues. Other units were also required to launch education in party style and discipline among party members and cadres. A thorough investigation into the case of the veterinary center director exposed by the letter has been made by the CPC Committee of the city animal product industrial and commercial company. The man is in fact deputy director of a veterinary center, subordinate to the company. His two daughters have households specialized in chicken breeding in Beizhen county. After the Spring Festival they slaughtered all 2,300 chickens they had raised and, through their father's connections, marketed 1,800 chickens, weighing 6,300 jin in Yingkou City. They sold these chickens to Yingkou Guesthouse and other units, making use of accounts and invoices of the veterinary center, without undergoing quarantine checks or paying quarantine fees. They made a profit of 11,000 yuan in this transaction.

The veterinary center has ordered the deputy director to make a self-criticism at a staff meeting and pay back all the fees evaded. The case of people asking for bribes at the market exposed by the letter has proved to be true and has been handled by the departments concerned.

Commentator's Article

HK251407 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Thoughts Provoked by a Letter From the People"]

[Text] On 31 October, our newspaper reprinted on the front page a letter written by a peddler in Yingkou City to the city CPC Committee secretary. It was published by LIAONING RIBAO on 27 October, together with notes which the party rectification office of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee had attached to it. Today, our newspaper reprints a follow-up report by LIAONING RIBAO stating that the Yingkou City CPC Committee has already investigated and handled the cases reflected by the letter as well as those persons concerned.

The issues exposed by that letter from the people have already been investigated and handled. However, the response aroused in readers by that letter and by the handling of the cases it exposed, is still far from subsiding. The letter, like a mirror, has reflected both the bright and dark sides of the realities of life and has compelled people to think about it repeatedly.

The writer is an ordinary resident. He wrote directly to the "local official" to criticize the Yingkou City authorities for "exaggerating their achievements" in briefing a provincial meeting on their experience in correcting malpractices of party and government cadres running businesses. He said: "Both the press and the broadcast stations reported that great progress had been made after party rectification, but we have not found the slightest change at the market. The cases of the veterinary center, the taxation office, and the market administration office are even worse." He also said: "Of course, they are still better than the police of the puppet Manchurian regime and the KMT troops. However, their deeds in blackmailing our peddlers are, in substance, different from their acts. — Please forgive me for being so frank." What a sharp criticism this is. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in his well-known saying: "Cutting with a blunt knife can hardly cause bleeding -- it will be just a waste of time." This peddler was holding in his hand such a sharp knife that he managed to take a clear-cut stand and make a sharp and pungent analysis of the party style and the general mood of society. An analysis which is much more vivid and convincing than those superficial critiques in newspapers and empty summary reports. This peddler is more than 60 years old and has made a considerable fortune, and from his letter we can see the masses' deep hatred for unhealthy tendencies and their profound feelings for the party. He firmly believes that "the party has not changed for the worse." He said: "The CPC central authorities have fulfilled our people's very desire in doing this." He told the city CPC Committee secretary: "I will probably write again to report more cases." What he presented is good honest advice, though unpleasant to the ear. As the saying goes: "Every man has a share of responsibility for the fate of his country." The writer, as an ordinary peddler, has shown in the letter his sense of responsibility as a master of the country. Is this not a mighty inspiration and a strong spur to those who stay aloof from the struggle for the four modernizations, but concentrate their attention on building up their own "happy families," and to those pessimists who do nothing but sigh?

The people regard our party as "their own party" and the party treats the people as "its loyal friends."

After receiving that critical letter, which would make the recipient feel rather "unpleasant," the leading comrades of the Yingkou City CPC Committee did not put it under piles of documents, or transfer it downward from one level to another. Nor did they send it to the veterinary center, taxation office, and market administration office, asking those criticized to "wind up their cases in the way they think right." The leading comrade did not try to discover the motive and identity of the writer, nor put one label or another on him, nor make things hard for him. He welcomed the criticism and showed intent to correct the mistakes. Instead of muddling through the complaints, the city CPC Committee made thorough investigations into the cases in light of the clues provided by the letter and handled all of them conscientiously. The comrades of the city CPC Committee have a correct understanding of their status as public servants. They always bear the people's sufferings in mind and their own responsibility for the people's well-being, regarding the correction of their mistakes, as a pressing task. Their work style has proved that it is justifiable for the people to place hope in our party.

The Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee has taken a clear-cut stand in support of the Yingkou City CPC Committee's attitude of welcoming criticism. Making use of this typical case, the provincial CPC Committee has taken action to step up party rectification in the whole province. The party rectification office of the provincial CPC Committee attached an excellent note to this letter and the provincial CPC Committee's official newspaper published the letter and the note, making the event known to hundreds of thousands of readers, and urging them to pay attention to it. This letter has aroused an enthusiastic response. It has encouraged healthy trends and combatted unhealthy ones, and has played a positive role in pushing ahead party rectification and in correcting unhealthy tendencies. Wei Zheng, minister in charge of admonition and arbitration during the reign of Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty, proposed 10 policies to the emperor, among which was the principle of "being open-minded to advice." He told the emperor: As long as the ruler adheres to this principle, "talented people will devote all their wisdom, brave people will use every ounce of their energy, benevolent people will try their best to enhance the people's welfare, and loyal people will make every effort to serve the state." Today, we still badly need those "talented," "brave," "benevolent," and "loyal" ones among the broad masses to devote themselves to our magnificent program of four modernizations. And those who serve as leaders should particularly display the spirit of "being open-minded to advice."

We believe that letter was not unique. Party and government leading organizations in various places, and departments in charge of letters and visits at all levels must have received some similar letters. Most of them are still being kept in files. If everyone handled these letters as conscientiously as the comrades in Yingkou City and Liaoning Province did, great progress would be made in our work and relations between the party and the masses would become closer.

LIAOWANG CARRIES HU YAOBANG'S LUOYANG SPEECH

HK240714 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 45, 11 Nov 85 pp 10-12

[Article by Guo Chaoren: "The General Secretary's Earnest Expectations -- Recalling Comrade Hu Yaobang's Speech in Luoyang"]

[Text] On the morning of 27 October, laughter and applause could be heard every now and then from a small hall in Luoyang city....

General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the CPC Central Committee was inside the hall, meeting with several hundred party members and cadres of the Luoyang Prefectural CPC Committee and the Luoyang City CPC Committee.

Comrade Hu Yaobang arrived in Luoyang after concluding his inspection trip to the mountain areas in Western Henan and Southern Shaanxi. According to his itinerary, he was to go on another inspection trip about an hour later.

After Comrade Hu Yaobang ascended the platform and cordially greeted the comrades present, the responsible comrade of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee who was accompanying Comrade Hu Yaobang asked the latter to say a few words. The comrades present warmly applauded to show that they were looking forward to it. With a smile on his face, Comrade Hu Yaobang waved to them and said with a sense of humor: It is my pleasure to meet everybody. However, I did not choose to give a talk. The job is assigned by the secretary of your provincial CPC Committee. There is really not much to say. What should be said was said by the comrades of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee at the National Conference of Party Delegates more than a month ago. However, since I am here, I must say something. Otherwise, I would not be able to get away. Upon hearing this, the comrades present laughed. Comrade Hu Yaobang also laughed.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: In order to help the comrades study, understand, and implement the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, I would like to express a few opinions for your reference. You can take them as the expectations that I have for comrades.

"First, It Is Hoped That All of You Will, in the Spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, Learn To Comprehensively Analyze and Correctly Understand the Current Situation"

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: At present, our country has much to do and many problems to solve. However, there is no situation of acute concern at present. This is the main feature of the current situation in our country.

He continued: The meaning of these remarks is two-fold. On the one hand, I mean that we are faced with formidable tasks. We have to build a socialist material civilization as well as a socialist spiritual civilization. In addition, we also have to implement our Seventh 5-Year Plan, hold firm to the reform of the economic structure, gradually attain the magnificent goal of the realization of the four modernizations, continue with our party rectification, strengthen ideological and political work, and bring about a turn for the better in party style and in the social climate. In conclusion, there are indeed many things to do and many problems to solve. We must not take all this lightly or be careless. On the other hand, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party's line has been a correct one and our policies have been correct too. In addition, our undertakings in various fields have been developing vigorously and the overall situation has been excellent. There is absolutely no particularly worrying situation. Frankly, the years in which we were particularly worried are now over. In the years when the "gang of four" ran wild, we were indeed profoundly worried. However, as a result of the work done to restore order from chaos since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, those years in which the party and the country suffered from unprecedented calamities are gone forever.

He added: Under the new circumstances, party committees at all levels should devote greater efforts to mass work. Leading cadres at all levels should approach the masses and patiently clarify and explain to them those problems with which they are concerned as well as those problems not correctly understood, or even misunderstood, by them. In addition, we should also earnestly solve those problems whose solution is reasonably called for by the masses and which we can solve. So long as we can earnestly and persistently do all this, the situation, which is characterized by stability and unity, will be strengthened and ideological and political work will be done in a lively way.

"Second, It Is Hoped That All of You Will Give Serious Thought to This Problem: Can We Make Our Work in the Second Half of the 1980's a Further Success?"

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: For CPC members and the Chinese people, the 1980's are important years that should be given a place in history. The first half of the 1980's will come to an end in a little more than 2 months. Can we make our work in various fields a further success in the second half of the 1980's? The CPC Central Committee is giving serious thought to this problem. All the comrades of our party should give some serious thought to it too.

He said: In the second half of the 1980's, we certainly can, and should, make our work more successful than in the first half of the 1980's. I have at least five reasons, or bases, to expect this:

First, we are ideologically more united than ever before. We can recall the road we took in the first half of the 1980's. At first, there was disagreement among our comrades on many issues. For example: can we quadruple our gross industrial and agricultural output value by the turn of this century? Can we totally negate the "Cultural Revolution?" How should we correctly assess Comrade Mao Zedong's historical contributions and misdeeds? There was also disagreement on such issues as the application of the system of production responsibilities in the rural areas, the reform of the urban economic structure, the readjustment of the cadre ranks at all levels, and so on. However, as a result of the examination of things in the course of practice, our views have become increasingly identical. Ideological unity and the concentration of willpower can be turned into a tremendous material force. This is our ideological base.

Second, our policies have become clearer, more unambiguous, and better coordinated. Of course, in some areas, we should continue to sum up experience and lessons and constantly adjust and perfect our work. However, it should be said that we now have a clearer idea of our basic internal and external policies, that our goals have become clearer, and that our measures have become better coordinated. This means that the party and the people now have a rather mature and rather rigorous set of principles to abide by. This is our political base.

Third, our material strength is greater than ever before. As a result of the readjustment of the production system in the rural areas, the rural economy is developing at an unprecedentedly rapid pace. The in-depth development of the reform of the urban economic structure has brought about an excellent situation in industrial production. It is estimated that the state revenue this year will be over 23 billion yuan more than that of last year. This tells us that in the last 5 years of the 1980's, our material strength will be greater than ever before. This is our material base.

Fourth, the composition of our cadre ranks has become more rational. Since the 12th CPC National Congress, a great number of energetic young and middle-aged cadres have assumed leading posts at various levels. As a result, our cadre ranks are now "more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent" and they now have greater combat strength. During my visit to the mountain areas in southern Shaanxi, I met a secretary of a county CPC committee, who is 32 years old. I asked him how old he would be when the party marks the centennial of its founding. He was quite unprepared and he could not answer my question. After counting the years, he responded that he would be 68 by then. That means he would be even younger than I am now. I told him that his youth was his advantage. Young people can have more time to contribute to the party's cause. This is the common advantage shared by the young and middle-aged cadres. This is a basic for our leadership.

And fifth, the international situation is more favorable to us than ever before. In spite of the persistence of war threats, the force for the prevention of wars has grown. China pursues a foreign policy of independence and taking the initiative in its own hands. It has formed, with the Third World countries and all peace-loving countries, a strong force to uphold peace. Thus, we can say that the international situation has never been so favorable to us.

"And Third, It Is Hoped That All of You Will Cultivate the Fine Mood of Taking the Overall Situation Into Account, Practicing Unity; Stressing Practical Results, and Vying With Each Other in Making Contributions"

Comrade Hu Yaobang said that cadres of the party and state at all levels should assiduously study basic Marxist theory, integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities of China's socialist modernization, and become people with lofty ideals, morality, education, and a sense of discipline. With regard to their style of work, they should take the overall situation into account, practice unity, stress practical results, and vie with each other in making contributions.

He said: What does taking the overall situation into account mean? It means subordinating everything to the long-term and fundamental interests of the state and nation, putting the prosperity of the state and people above all else, and doing everything for the sustained, steady, and coordinated development of our cause.

Why is it necessary to practice unity? Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Because our party and state are now at a special historical period. The word "special" implies the following: First, the uninterrupted political movements over the past decades have left us with many outstanding problems. There are still misunderstandings among our comrades as a result of either A hurting B, or B hurting A. Second in order to take a socialist road with Chinese characteristics in the next few decades, we must deal with many new problems. Consequently, contradictions or differences of one kind or another may arise among our comrades. Therefore, it is particularly necessary to practice unity. Every party member and state cadre should master this branch of learning.

He said: What does stressing practical results mean? It means seeking truth from facts, speaking the truth, and doing practical work instead of pursuing fame, emphasizing formality, spending time on flourishes, and paying lip service. It also means the following: While carrying out our work, we must pay attention to the implementation of policies at the grass-roots levels and among the masses. Our party's current principles and policies are good. However, they are not fully implemented in a number of localities and on many issues. Therefore, implementation of principles should be a problem of party committees at all levels that demands a prompt solution.

Why is it necessary to vie with each other in making contributions? Comrade Hu Yaobang said that some comrades are fond of competing with others in terms of qualifications, service record, position, and treatment. The more they compete, the more they feel discouraged and disappointed. To be frank, we cannot solve any problem by competing with others. I propose that these comrades vie with each other in making contributions, the cause of our party and state will vigorously develop and it will be easy to solve individual problems. So long as the state as a whole has a bright future, can't an individual also have a bright future?

With the year 1985 about to end and the year 1986 approaching, Comrade Hu Yaobang expected that the comrades of Luoyang Prefecture CPC Committee and City CPC Committee could score greater achievements in cultivating a fine mood of "taking the overall situation into account, practicing unity, stressing practical results, and vying with each other in making contributions."

With stirring excitement, several hundred party cadres attending the meeting expressed with thunderous applause their determination not to disappoint the General Secretary's ardent expectations...

LIAOWANG ON OPEN POLICY, SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK250803 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 45, 11 Nov 85 p 4

["LIAOWANG Forum" by Wang Yuzhang: "Opening to the Outside World and Building Spiritual Civilization"]

[Excerpts] Since we have pursued of a policy of opening up, there has been a steady influx of foreigners and foreign goods. Advanced science, technology, and management methods, as well as decadent and moribund ideas and living styles, keep flooding in. Given such a situation, we should make the building of socialist spiritual civilization a success before we can sift out good and useful foreign things for our use.

Not long ago, at the National Conference of Party Delegates, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "If we do not strength our building of spiritual civilization, our building of material civilization will be disrupted and suffer from setbacks."

The same principle is also applicable in pursuing a policy of opening up. If we do not strengthen our opening up policy will not yield the appropriate results. In addition, we may even adopt the undesirable practices of others and fail to learn from their really valuable and advanced practices.

In Chinese history, China has pursued opening up policies as well as closed-door policies. It can be said that China has a profound knowledge of their advantages and disadvantages.

While pursuing an opening up policy, we should at the same time strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization. In particular, we should hold firm to our Marxist faith and communist ideals and advocate a love for the country, the people, and socialism.

One of the problems that warrants our attention is that in society, the blind worship of foreign things has become an epidemic. In the eyes of those who blindly worship foreign things, smoking imported cigarettes means higher social status, riding in an imported automobile gives one a sense of pride, and riding in a China-made automobile gives one the impression of "low socioeconomic status." By refusing to remove the labels on their imported sunglasses, these people have become spiritual slaves. This is really too bad.

It is a good thing to acknowledge inferiority on seeing that the things produced by others are better than ours. However, an even more important thing is that we should modestly learn from others and strive to do better. This broadmindedness is characteristic of the Chinese nation.

Today, our common aspiration is to build socialism with Chinese characteristics and to attain communism. Only with this aspiration and this goal in our minds can we have our own judgment in pursuing an opening up policy and, from a vantage point, assimilate and transform the cultural wealth created by the human race, enrich ourselves, improve ourselves, and speed up our "four modernizations."

In pursuing an opening up policy, it is necessary to educate the people about patriotism. In the history of world cultural development, the Chinese nation has made glorious contributions. It has suffered setbacks and became backward in many fields only during a relatively recent period.

However, the Chinese people had written a glorious chapter of Chinese history in the past century. The founding of the PRC brought to an end the history of China as a semifeudal, semicolonial country. As a result, China has been standing at the forefront of Asian, African, and Latin American national liberation movements. Our achievements in socialist construction have drawn attention from all over the world. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have been carrying out reforms, our economy has been steadily developing, our country has become increasingly prosperous, and our national prestige has been on the rise. We now pursue an opening up policy and make friends with peoples all over the world. We respect others. However, we should also respect ourselves. Only by having a high sense of national pride and national self-confidence can we make international intercourse a success and make our opening up policy yield desirable results.

RENMIN RIBAO ON RURAL SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

HK251541 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Liu Yunzhou: "In the Forefront of Historical Progress -- On the Present Condition of Trends of Rural Specialized Households"]

[Excerpts] When this reporter was recently collecting news in our rural areas, he more than once heard people ask: "There is little news about specialized households in our newspapers now, does this mean that we no longer encourage their development?" Similar questions were: "Specialized households have taken the lead in becoming rich and now their income is much higher than that of ordinary rural households. Is this conducive to making our peasants rich together?" and "Now that the percentage of the specialized households' own undertakings becomes increasingly big, is this conducive to the development of our cooperative economy?"

The 6 years of economic reform has enabled our rural areas to begin great historic progress. During the past few years, our specialized households, as forerunners in developing commodity production, have always been in the forefront of this historic progress. What role are specialized households playing today when our rural areas are entering a second state of major reform? What policy should we adopt? These are questions that it is imperative for our rural work to answer.

Trend of All-Round Growth

According to the statistics that the State Statistical Bureau has collected under unified standard, the number of specialized households in the whole country reached 4,626,000 in 1984, accounting for 2.3 percent of the total number of rural households. As the rural commodity economy develops, the operation of specialized households is no longer restricted to the scope of small-scale operations. The number of medium-scale specialized households has increased, and there are also large-scale specialized households. The emergence in our rural areas of a large number of specialized households undertaking contracts responsibility for tilling over 1,000 mu of land or breeding over 1,000 pigs or over 10,000 chickens, and who run factories with an output value of up to 120,000 yuan show the competence and courage of the managers of these households. Even more noteworthy is the improvement in the quality of these households. The trend of transition and transformation from physical and production types to intellectual and production management-types becomes increasingly clear. Instances of far-sighted actions, such as going to other areas to study using their own funds, subscribing to a large number of newspapers and magazines, and paying high salaries to employ talented people, are not few among our specialized households. Life has told them that in order to achieve greater economic results, they should continue to tap their own internal potential. They have great hopes of becoming a new generation of peasants.

Our rural areas are advancing and so are our specialized households. The two advances interact. Of course, we should see soberly that the development of our specialized households is still at an initial stage. The figure 2.3 percent shows that our specialized households account for a very small percentage of the total number of our rural households. According to our statistics, the specialized households in the 11 coastal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions account for 53.6 percent of the total number of rural households in our country; while those in the 18 hinterland provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions account for only 46.4 percent. This shows that the development is obviously very uneven.

A Very Significant Change

At the end of 1984, the specialized households engaged in primary industry (including farming, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery) accounted for 47.8 percent of the total number of specialized households; while those engaged in secondary and tertiary industries accounted for 52.2 percent.

This was a very significant change. An increasingly large number of specialized households have left the land to be engaged in industry, commerce, transport, and service trades. This clear trend reflects a historic progress in the composition of rural undertakings as a whole. During the past few years, peasants' family factories have developed quickly. This shows that our specialized households are developing in the sphere of secondary industry. This development is the "sparrow warfare" in the development of rural economy in the 1980's. The CPC Committee and Commissioner's Office in Fuyang Prefecture, Anhui Province, has decided on the policy of developing township and town enterprises by concentrating on establishing factories in households and combines of households. Last year alone, 100,000 family factories and 20,000 combined family factories emerged. The output value of township and town enterprises rose from 117 million yuan in 1983 to 970 million yuan, of which 570 million yuan or 58.5 percent was contributed by family and combined family factories.

If through rural division of labor, two thirds of peasants leave farming and become engaged in animal breeding industry, forestry, processing industry, communications, transport, and service trades, they will certainly greatly promote the modernization in rural areas and thus realize a new historic advance. What an encouraging prospect this is! How can we not place great hope on our specialized households for this progress!

New Combines Should Start From This

On the basis of the progress of production of our specialized households, a number of specialized households are forming new economic combines. This is a new trend in the development of our specialized households. We should give them support.

We can say that there would have been no new economic combines if there had not been any specialized households. Just think, is there any need for the formation of economic combines for a household that is an independent family and that carries out small production of farming and cotton spinning contentedly in a traditional way! Since the specialized households' economic contacts with the outside world is increasing, the commodity rate of their production is high, the degree of specialization in their production is high and they undergo great risk in their operation, the formation of diverse forms of economic combines becomes one of their objective demands.

The Policy To Support Specialized Households Cannot Be Changed

We must follow the path of developing specialized households, as we want to both stabilize the contract responsibility system geared to families with remuneration linked to output, and promote specialization, transformation into commodity production, and modernization in our rural areas. There is no doubt whatever about this. Vigorously developing specialized households should be a policy that remains unchanged for a long time.

The reason why some people doubt this is that they feel uneasy that the portion of specialized households' self-run undertakings has increased in their operation and some specialized households are "excessively rich."

It is a fact that the number of specialized households engaged in their own undertakings has increased and the portion of their own undertakings in their operation has risen. A typical example is the specialized households in Wenzhou City. In the gross output value of all rural undertakings, the output value of the peasants' self-run economy accounts for 70 percent, playing a significant role. However, is it not a satisfactory development that our peasants have been directly combined with the means of production; become masters in their economic activities, have shown higher initiative; and have become rich quicker and in larger numbers. Under the condition of the leadership of the socialist mass production, the specialized households of self-employed peasants will inevitably establish a variety of forms of relations with the state-run and cooperative economies and thus carry out socialist production. By so doing, they are linked with the socialist economy as small power networks are with large ones.

It is also a fact that the disparity in our peasants' income has become larger. Among the specialized households that have taken the lead in becoming rich, there have not only been a number of "10,000-yuan households" but also households with an annual income of several tens or over one hundred thousand yuan. However, if all the income is legitimate income from their labor and if our rural areas as a whole are embarking on a path of becoming rich, then is it not the disparity in remuneration and in the pace of becoming rich that the party foresaw when it put forward the policy of making people rich. While the personal wealth of these households increases, they take along with them a number of peasants and areas to develop the economy, and have thus caused social wealth to increase by an amount several times and even hundreds and thousands of times the income of these households. Is this not greatly conducive to making peasants rich together? At present the portion of special households who have taken the lead in becoming rich to a different extent have a sense of insecurity and instability. This shows that while deepening the readjustment of the composition of our production, it is necessary to help people understand deeply the party's policy of making the people rich.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR RURAL SERVICE NETWORKS

HK240836 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 85 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Peasant Households Need This Kind of Service"]

[Text] The Shenyang City Animal Feed Trade Center has extended its service network in a planned way, thus linking thousands upon thousands of peasant households together. This has enhanced the development of the breeding trade on a household basis, toward socialization and commercialization. Other rural trades can learn from the experience of this trade center.

In the past few years, various service organizations have emerged one after another in the rural areas. Some of them are jointly run by peasants, some are run by individuals, and others are jointly run by collectives and state enterprises. However, very much is yet to be done before they can meet the needs of the development of the rural situation. A lot of services are not provided before, in the course of, and after production in the rural areas. In order to further encourage the peasants to run service trades, we hope that state enterprises and establishments concerned will follow the example of the Shenyang City Animal Feed Company and will energetically take part in socialized service work in the rural areas. State enterprises and establishments (such as seed, quarantining, machine-building, transportation, and sales enterprises and establishments) usually have already set up various organizations. They have substantial economic and technical resources. They have also established extensive ties with other departments at various levels. They have undertaken work in a certain sector and have accumulated rich experience. If they provide socialized service to the peasants in that sector, they will be able to give play to their favorable conditions. The practice of the Shenyang City Animal Feed Company has demonstrated this.

The energetic participation of state enterprises and establishments in providing socialized services in the rural areas is a kind of valuable support to the rural commodity production and is also an important way for the state to give planned guidance to scattered occupations on a household basis. It can promote the development of the rural economy from occupations on a household basis to specialized and socialized production. At the same time, it is also conducive to promoting the reforms of these enterprises shifting their work into the orbit of the planned commodity economy and serving commodity production.

The purposes and function of socialized services are to give greater convenience to the peasants' production and livelihood. The Shenyang City Animal Feed Trade Center has striven to open up new sources of goods and to extend its feed supply network so that the peasants are able to buy various kinds of animal feeds they need without going out of their villages. This is the most valuable part of its experience.

RENMIN RIBAO REAFFIRMS 'LEADERSHIP MEANS SERVICE'

HK230730 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Firmly Establish the Idea 'To Lead Is To Serve'"]

[Text] The fundamental task in our rural work is to lead peasants to develop production and become rich through hard work. In general, leading organs and leading comrades are properly carrying out this task. However, in some localities, some leading comrades are not serious enough in their work. They concentrate only on holding meetings, issuing documents, laying down targets, and assigning quotas to subordinate units. Their work does not achieve good results. As they merely convey instructions from the higher authorities to their subordinate units, and pay little attention to actually solving problems in grass-roots units, they in fact have given up their leadership responsibilities. Under the new situation in which rural commodity production is developing vigorously, how should we correctly understand and exercise leadership? Comrade Deng Xiaoping has shown us the correct orientation in time. He said: "What does leadership mean? Leadership means service."

"Leadership means service" -- this is a Marxist concept, which fully embodies the fundamental principle of serving the people upheld consistently by our party.

This is also a new concept that should be established in the minds of our leading cadres, because since the mid-1950's, many of our leading comrades on the agricultural front have become accustomed to relying on administrative orders and mandatory plans in their work. This work style was caused by various drawbacks in our system and by the fact that we did not focus our rural work on developing productive forces for a long time. As a result, the guiding principle of "serving the people" has gradually faded away from the minds of our rural leading comrades. In recent years, a large number of young and competent cadres have been promoted to leading posts in the rural areas. However, quite a number of rural cadres have not yet adapted their work style and work methods to the needs of the new situation and the new tasks, and do not possess a good command of the theory, the policies, scientific knowledge, and management expertise. Under these circumstances, emphasizing the establishment of the concept of "leadership means service" is of special significance in consolidating and developing the good situation in the rural areas.

By "serving the people," we mean that leading organs and leading comrades at all levels in the rural areas should work enthusiastically to help peasants shake off poverty and become rich. They should actively introduce to the peasants ways to develop commodity production and to make fortunes, help the peasants get rid of their misgivings over the existing policies and overcome difficulties in acquiring information, funds, technologies, and skilled manpower, and guide peasants to work out their development plans for the next 3 to 5 years. If rural cadres clearly realize that "their leadership work is to offer services," they will be more conscientious in studying theory and policies and in making efforts to have a better command of economic management skills and of scientific and technological knowledge so as to seek better ways to help the peasants become better-off as quickly as possible. At the same time, they will truly regard the masses as their masters from the bottom of their hearts rather than in words alone, and truly bear in mind the interests of the people. Thus, they will always urge themselves to do the best to fulfill their duties as "public servants." They will then truly be eager to meet the needs of the masses and always try by every possible means to seek benefit for the peasants. With such good cadres, we will be able to ensure the healthy and sustained development of our rural commodity production, speed up the pace of making the peasants rich, and harmonize relations between the party and the masses and between cadres and the masses. Thus, we will be able to fundamentally cure many longstanding maladies in our work-style, such as "imposing arbitrary uniformity in all things," "going headlong into mass action," "indulging in empty talk" and "messing things up by giving wrong orders."

Will the establishment of the concept of "leadership means service" prevent leading organs and leading comrades from giving advice, issuing orders, and laying down targets? No. It is the bounden duty of leading organs and leading comrades to work out plans for developing production, ensuring economic prosperity, and improving people's cultural life and to set forth objectives in these fields in the light of actual local conditions and the immediate and long-term interests of the masses. When handling work in this regard, leading comrades should go deep among the masses to make investigations and to assess the feasibility of their plans so as to ensure that they will not put forward "lousy ideas" and will not just do something for "window-dressing." What's more, in the course of implementing the plans, they should use various means of propaganda to arouse the enthusiasm of the peasants and direct them into voluntarily accepting the plans and of neglecting economic results.

When inspecting work in the remote mountainous areas in Shanxi and Shaanxi last June, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "'Leadership means service' is a major principle, and we must seriously put it into practice."

The comrades in Jiangxian County, Shanxi Province, have begun to put this principle into practice. It is our hope that more localities will also act in the same way and will create fresh experience in their practice.

LIAOWANG ON LOOKING AFTER SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

HK230752 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 44, 4 Nov 85 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Do Not Forget Them"]

[Text] Since large and medium-sized cities began to carry out the policies for stimulating the economy and allowing individuals to open businesses according to government regulations, a large number of individual business operators have appeared in the cities. They run shops, set up stalls along streets, or drive trucks and boats to transport goods. In the cities, traces of individual business operators can be found in the retail, tailoring, catering, handicraft, repair, and transport industries and other service trades. Their activities have revived the previously deserted streets and alleys, and have unclogged the retail channels for commodity circulation. Because of their services, urban residents no longer need to stand in line for breakfast or to buy vegetables as they did before. The markets are now full of a rich variety of originally-designed goods to meet the various needs of the residents in their daily lives. The services offered by small private businesses are welcomed by urban residents, because these services offer convenience to the residents.

If we liken the tertiary industry run by the state and collectives to a larger river, then the commercial, handicraft, and service businesses handled by individuals can be likened to numerous tiny streams which play a supplementary role in supporting the big river. If the tertiary industry run by the state and collectives is compared to the arteries of a man, then the privately owned commercial and handicraft businesses can be regarded as capillaries which carry nutriments to all the cells and organs. Individual business operators contribute to stimulating our economy and markets, and supplying necessary goods and services for urban residents. They also render meritorious service to our reform. What's more, when running their businesses, they do not enjoy any state subsidies or just receive very small one. They completely rely on their own efforts and they create jobs for themselves. To a great extent, they have helped lighten the state's employment burden.

How many such self-employed traders and craftsmen are there in cities now? It is said that there are some 100,000 such people in Beijing, and there are more than 100,000 in Shanghai. The number of such people in other cities ranges from 30,000 to 50,000, and in smaller cities that are at least several thousand. The total in the whole country may be a very large number. With high school graduates increasing every year, new blood will continuously be added to this loose contingent in the tertiary industry.

Among the individual business operators, most are young people. Some are in their 20s and 30s, and some are around 40. They are energetic and intelligent, and they are at an age where they are dynamic and aggressive.

Now, there is an important question that we must solve: Who is responsible for providing further education for these individual traders and craftsmen and enhancing their skills as needed; who will help them solve various problems in their minds and give them guidance; who will be responsible for supervising and inspecting their activities, so some of them may violate laws, and for punishing those who do; who will discover the talented among them; and who will be responsible for helping and encouraging the progressive elements who wish to join the CYL and the CPC.

These self-employed business operators are scattered in all parts of the cities and each does things in his own way. Quite a lot of them are always on the move from place to place and do not have a fixed place of business. Many of them do not have a business license and often evade tax inspectors who come to the markets. Presently, no people or organizations take care of these people. The neighborhood committees are not in a position to take care of them; nor can trade unions take care of them, because they are not affiliated with any trade union or any social organization. They are also too far away for the industrial and commercial administration department to be able to help.

It is never a minor affair that in our organized socialist cities, there are such a large number of unorganized people!

Various problems have appeared among these self-employed people, and such facts should have aroused the city leaders' full attention: For example, some of the self-employed people are engaged in various speculative activities, violate business regulations, evade taxes, deceive customers, sell counterfeit goods, collude with some corrupt personnel in state-owned enterprises in embezzling state materials, boost market prices wilfully, and disrupt markets and social order. There are some evildoers in the ranks of the self-employed people and they are still doing all kinds of evil. Some of them have made exorbitant profits in illegal ways, and their conduct has influenced young people and has corrupted our society as they spread the decadent capitalist idea of being bent solely on seeking private gains at the expense of others' interests.

Many urban residents are concerned at seeing those profligate young people who carry large piles of money and indulge themselves in pleasure-seeking in luxurious hotels and restaurants, and people may ask: What kind of people will these young fellows become?

Some progressive young people who are private business operators may ask: Who will come to take care of us?

Each of our cities is a complex community. City leaders have to handle a great deal of urgent and important matters. It is unavoidable that some things and some people may be forgotten. However, the thousands and thousands of self-employed people must not be forgotten. They are working in the streets with people bustling about, and they can be found everywhere. They are self-employed workers under the socialist system, so they should have socialist ideals, should be subject to socialist laws and discipline, should orient their work to serving the people, should receive socialist education, and should raise their socialist consciousness and moral standards and improve their skills. There must be someone who is responsible for studying and handling these affairs so as to create favorable conditions for self-employed young people to make progress in their trades and in their political consciousness. It is necessary to organize them and to regularly supervise and examine their activities. It is also necessary for the authorities concerned to listen to their opinions and demands and to help them overcome difficulties. There are many talented people among the individual business operators. We should give them guidance and should properly organize them so that they will play a positive role in promoting our socialist construction in cities. If a laissez-faire policy is adopted toward them, they may become an unstable factor in our society, and some of them may even degenerate into criminals.

We should really show concern for and take care of the self-employed people in cities, and strengthening education, management, and supervision among them is a task that brooks no delay.

They must not be forgotten! This is not only the demand of urban residents, but is also the demand of progressive young people among individual business operators.

CPC CIRCULAR ON RURAL RECTIFICATION WORK

OW251421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1252 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1200 GMT on 24 November transmits a "public notice," requesting that the following item be published as the leading article on the front page of all papers -- capitalized portions denote XINHUA instruction to print in boldface]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Nov (XINHUA) -- Title: Circular of the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification of the CPC Central Committee Concerning Arrangements for Party Rectification Work in Rural Areas

(24 November 1985)

With the approval of the CPC Central Committee, the following arrangements for party rectification work in rural areas are hereby announced:

1. FULLY UNDERSTAND THE IMPORTANCE OF PARTY RECTIFICATION IN RURAL AREAS. The party rectification work of the vast majority of prefectural- and county-level units will soon be finished. According to the planned schedule, units below the county level, primarily grass-roots units at township and village levels in rural areas (at district, township and village levels in some localities), will conduct party rectification, beginning this winter. In our country, rural party organizations have over 1 million branches and more than 20 million party members. The overwhelming majority of these party members are farm workers living in places scattered throughout the countryside. Some of them are constantly moving from one place to another. As such, they are quite different from those working in urban organizations and factories. Because they are at the forefront of rural socialist modernization, the party relies on them to carry out the various rural principles and policies. More often than not, the peasant masses appraise the party's great image and the correctness of the party's principles and policies from the words and deeds of these party members. The peasant masses also rely on these party members to sum up and reflect their opinions and voice. And these party members play a key role in forging close ties between the party and the 800 million peasants. For this reason, rectification of rural party organizations marks a significant phase which will be the largest in scale and the widest ranging in the current party rectification that began in 1983. It is of vital importance to the building of material as well as spiritual civilization in rural areas, to the further improvement of party style and the standards of social conduct, to the elimination of interference of one kind or another in rural reform, and to promoting and guaranteeing the in-depth and healthy development of the rural reform work and the further thriving of our rural economy. Party committees at all levels, especially provincial, prefectural, and county party committees, as well as central departments and commissions whose work is directly related to rural reform must make joint efforts, give careful guidance, and work conscientiously to make a success of the rural party rectification work, and see to it that genuine results are obtained. The broad masses of party members in rural areas must actively participate in party rectification at their own initiative.

2. CORRECTLY ASSESS THE ACTUAL SITUATION OF ORGANIZATIONS AND PARTY MEMBERS. The party organizations in our vast countryside have developed step by step in the long struggle of the revolutionary war and socialist transformation and construction. The party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of party members in rural areas have undergone various tests, either smoothly or through tortuous paths. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central committee, they have made positive contributions in the struggle to open up a new situation in rural work. Facts have proven that the party's rural policies have gone deep into people's hearts and are supported by the masses, and that most of rural party organizations and party members are good or relatively good.

However, there has been a drastic change in the rural economic system and economic life following the institution of the agricultural production responsibility system. But quite a number of rural party organizations and their activities have not been adjusted very well in accordance with this change. This, plus other reasons such as neglect of the work of strengthening the party ideologically and organizationally in rural areas on the part of many leading organs at the higher level, has resulted in many problems existing in rural party organizations and among rural party members. The main problems are: Some party organizations are weak and lax, having no strict discipline. Some are even in a state of paralysis. Many party members and party cadres lack a sense of responsibility for building socialism and a great and far-sighted communist ideal, and they are unable to play an exemplary vanguard role among the masses as they should. Some party members and party cadres, with serious individualism, have forgotten or discarded their fundamental purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly. They have reaped personal gain at the expense of public interests or, by taking advantage of their power, violated law and discipline to a serious extent, or have even degenerated and deteriorated, embarking on a criminal road. Other party members and party cadres, thus far, still lack a correct understanding of rural reform and the party's major principles and policies for rural areas due to the extensive influence of "leftist" ideology and other erroneous ideas.

These problems existing in rural party organizations seriously hamper the implementation of the party's various principles and policies in rural areas and the efforts to bring about a turn for the better in our party style and in the standards of social conduct. Making unremitting efforts to overcome these negative phenomena is a major task in the current party rectification in rural areas and also a long-term task for strengthening the party construction work with respect to ideology, style, and organization in the countryside from now on.

3. DEMANDS TO BE MET IN RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION. In general, it is imperative to truly resolve the stated problems by performing the four tasks -- achieving ideological unity, rectifying party style, strengthening discipline, and purifying party organizations -- established in the party Central Committee's decision on party rectification, thereby improving the role of rural party organizations as a fighting fortress in the drive for socialist modernization. Stated specifically, these are: 1) To strive to heighten party members' understanding of the party's fundamental purpose; 2) to make further efforts to understand correctly the party's policies to carry out reforms and develop the economy in rural areas; 3) to deal seriously with the small number of party members who have committed severe mistakes; and 4) to grasp earnestly the building of leading bodies. These four demands are issues that should be resolved with particular attention in rural party rectification.

4. STRIVE TO HEIGHTEN PARTY MEMBERS' UNDERSTANDING OF THE PARTY'S FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSE. The problem among some rural party members of seeking personal gain by taking advantage of their power and other acts of seriously divorcing themselves from the masses are largely due to their lack of a strong idea about party spirit and a high degree of political awareness. In view of this, it will be a primary task in this party rectification to give the broad masses of party members a through education in the party's fundamental purpose and help them raise their awareness, enhance their party spirit, radically rectify their style, and play an exemplary vanguard role in building a new socialist countryside and in leading the masses to achieve common affluence while maintaining public ownership as the main system.

Our party's fundamental purpose is to serve the people wholeheartedly. This is due to the nature of our party. In our party, attention is given to the interests of the working class and the broadest masses of people, and there are no special personal interests at all.

At any time and under any circumstances every party member must bear firmly in mind this fundamental purpose and take the initiative to subordinate his own interests to the interests of the state and the people, not hesitating to sacrifice his own interests. He must be the first one to bear hardship and the last one to enjoy comforts. He must always be a socialist in the service of the people's collective cause and always be a communist. In the past war years, the Communist Party members' wholehearted service to the people was reflected mainly by the fact that they were not afraid of shedding blood and making sacrifices and did everything to promote the victory of the revolutionary war. In the present new historical period, the work program and the current policies established by the party epitomize the basic interests of the working class and the broadest masses of people. Generally speaking, their aim is to greatly develop social productive forces and the entire socialist cause and to continue to improve the socialist system by means of reform. For this reason, a concrete manifestation of rural party members' wholehearted service to the people should be their active efforts to lead the peasant masses to become well-to-do through diligent work, to observe discipline and abide by the law, to work together to build the two civilizations in rural areas, and to do everything to make our country rich and strong and our people well-to-do. Many such good party members have emerged in the great practice of rural reform. They have correctly handled the relations among the interests of individuals, collectives, and the state and tried to make rather big contributions in every possible way to changing the poor and backward state of their respective localities and to achieving common affluence in society. In the course of party rectification, we should commend them so as to encourage the broad masses of party members to enhance party spirit, firmly uphold the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly, take the initiative to correct shortcomings and mistakes, go all out for the best, and lead the masses to embark on the road of common affluence while maintaining public ownership as the main system.

Education in the party's fundamental purpose should be conducted in conjunction with education in high ideals, discipline, the four basic principles, and the current situation, events, and policies so that the broad masses of party members in rural areas will do more to unify their thinking, unite as one, and make continued efforts to develop the excellent rural situation.

5. CONTINUE TO CORRECTLY UNDERSTAND THE PARTY'S POLICIES OF REFORM AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE RURAL AREAS. The important policies the party has adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee -- promoting the system of responsibility in agricultural production, fostering rural superiority, diversifying economic operation, developing socialist commodity production, and developing educational, scientific, and cultural work, as well as other policies for improving rural productivity and promoting economic and social development in the rural areas -- are all aimed at further enhancing our country's socialist cause. Facts show that these policies are correct because they have resulted in remarkable successes in building a new socialist countryside. However, to consolidate and develop these hard-earned successes, we must understand and implement these policies more accurately and continue to enrich and improve them in the course of our work. The specific methods and measures party organizations in the rural areas have adopted in accordance with the policies of the party Central Committee have in practice been proven correct, and thus they should continue to be implemented. If any mistakes are discovered, they should be promptly corrected; however, effective policies that contain some defects but which we are unsure of how to correct should be allowed to continue for the time being.

6. EARNESTLY HANDLE THE EXTREMELY SMALL HANDFUL OF PARTY MEMBERS WHO HAVE COMMITTED SERIOUS MISTAKES. Although only a small handful of members of rural party organizations have committed serious mistakes, this had had a severe impact on the masses and has seriously undermined the relations between the party and the masses and tarnished the party's image.

In the course of party rectification, these party members must be seriously handled so that party discipline can be effectively enforced and the party's advanced nature and purity can be maintained.

In the course of party rectification, we must investigate the misdeeds of the small handful of party members and party member-cadres, especially party member-cadres of districts and townships, who have seriously abused their authority and sought personal gain at the expense of the public interest and are guilty of other irregularities, such as using their authority to seize larger homesteads than they deserve, embezzling public property, recklessly collecting fines and dividing the income, using power as a means to become "shareholders," and engaging in graft and embezzlement. We must make them reimburse their illegal income, take disciplinary measures against wicked cases, and investigate the criminal responsibilities of those who have breached the law. Those party members who have seriously harmed the masses' interests must openly acknowledge their mistakes and compensate them for their losses.

The small handful of party members whose revolutionary will has waned, who fail to honor their obligations as party members, cannot live up to the requirements of party membership, or refuse to mend their ways despite repeated help and education should be persuaded to withdraw from the party and not be allowed to register.

Taking organizational measures against party members is a highly serious task which must be accomplished through earnest investigation and study. We must make sure that the evidence is clear and factual. The organizational measures should be taken on the basis of relevant regulations and strictly in accordance with organizational and legal procedures.

7. MAKE SURE THAT LEADING GROUPS ARE BUILT PROPERLY. The building of leading groups is the key to building rural party organizations. In the course of reforming the rural economic system and restructuring the township and town leadership system over the past few years, adjustments have been made in district, township, and village leading groups and leadership has improved somewhat. On the whole, however, situations of failing to keep up with rural development still remain one way or another. During the current party rectification, leading groups that have restructured their organization and whose members have relatively good thinking and work style should sum up their experiences, find out where they still lag behind, add to their achievements, and correct their mistakes to do still better in leading the building of the two civilizations in the rural areas. Those leading groups with problems in thinking and work style should seriously carry out criticism and self-criticism. They should, in particular, be required to conscientiously make self-criticism, correct their mistakes, and rectify their work style.

Incompetent leading members should be replaced by reelection, or they should be dismissed. Meanwhile, party members who have a strong party spirit, have a good work style, and are in the prime of their lives, should be drawn into the leading groups in accordance with the "four requirements" [Making the cadres more revolutionary, better educated, younger in average age, and professionally more proficient]. Those leading groups that are weak and lack vigor, or [words indistinct] must be readjusted, reorganized, or rebuilt. In short, through party rectification, we must strive to build the leading groups of rural party organizations into new bodies that follow a correct ideological and political line; are honest, upright, united, and energetic; and are capable of leading the masses in building a new socialist countryside.

To keep up with the requirements of the new situation, all the party organizations must, in the course of party rectification, improve the party's organizational life, strengthen democratic centralism, intensify routine ideological and political work, and change the situation whereby the party organizations are disorganized, indisciplined, and pay no attention to party matters.

We should recruit party members from among those middle-aged and young peasants qualified to be party members, and should pay special attention to recruiting party members from among the outstanding elements working in enterprises, institutions, and educational, scientific, technical, cultural, public health, financial, accounting, and judicial departments in the rural areas. Furthermore, we should make efforts to train them to gradually become the backbone elements among the party members in the rural areas. We should also pay special attention to building Communist Youth League organizations in the rural areas, and give full scope to their role as the assistants and reserve forces of the party.

8. THE STEPS, METHODS, AND TIMETABLE OF PARTY RECTIFICATION IN THE RURAL AREAS. In principle, party rectification in the rural areas should be conducted systematically in groups and by stages, first in townships and then in villages (in areas containing districts, it should be conducted first in districts, then in townships). This means that, first of all, we should properly rectify the district and township-level party organizations and then the village-level party organizations. We should set stricter requirements for the district and township-level party member-cadres. Their requirements should not be the same as those for party members of rural party branches. In rectifying the district and township-level party organizations, we must pay great attention to reorganizing county-level enterprises and institutions in districts and townships. Although these units have done a great deal of work in serving the masses' production and daily needs, their operational thinking and style are still ridden with problems that must be earnestly resolved in the course of party rectification. The competent national-level authorities should send personnel to assist the district and township party committee, thus strengthening their guidance over these units' party rectification.

Basically, district and township-level party rectification should be planned in accordance with their actual situation and carried out in the same way as county-level party rectification. Village-level party rectification, centralized or decentralized, includes the proper study of party lessons (outlines of party lessons should be compiled by personnel organized by party committees of the various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Committee on the basis of the guidelines set forth in this circular and in the Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification in connection with the actual local situation). They should also carry out criticism and self-criticism, check their performance, and simultaneously make corrections. Registration for party membership should be conducted conscientiously on this basis.

In rectifying their party organizations, the rural areas should give ample attention to fostering democracy and taking the mass line. This task should be carried out in various ways, including by meeting with nonparty members, visiting them, and sincerely listening to their criticism of party organizations and party members. This differs entirely from the previous practice of "letting the masses rectify party organizations," which meant that those who were not party members were asked to decide on inner-party issues.

Party rectification in the rural areas, especially at the village level, should emphasize positive education so as to raise the ideological awareness of the large numbers of party members. It is necessary to earnestly draw a lesson from the "leftist" practices that repeatedly appeared in the history of our party's rural work. It is forbidden to obtain confessions by force and give them credence, to hold public criticism meetings, and to exaggerate others' mistakes. Party members who have made serious mistakes but refused to examine and correct themselves must be duly handled. In the course of party rectification, it is strictly forbidden to commit verbal and physical abuses, or engage in other personal attacks, and to take advantage of opportunities to retaliate against people. It is also necessary to guard against clannish interference in party rectification.

In the country as a whole, party rectification in the rural areas should begin this winter and end in the spring of 1987. Specific arrangements should be made by all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities.

In conducting party rectification in the rural areas, it is necessary to make use of the slack season in farming so as not to interfere with production. On the basis of ample preparations, the period of party rectification for every group should be about 3 to 4 months at the township level and 2 to 3 months at the village level. For units faced with relatively serious problems and complicated conditions, the period may be extended appropriately.

9. PAY KEEN ATTENTION TO HAVING A GOOD GRASP OF POLICIES. In conducting party rectification in the rural areas, it is necessary to follow the principle of "solving problems without creating chaos." In persistently carrying out the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and of curing the sickness to save the patient, it is necessary to proceed from the desire for unity in conducting criticism and self-criticism in order to straighten out thinking, correct mistakes, and unite comrades. It is necessary to run the party in a strict manner and resolutely oppose the decadent style of trying to save face while ignoring truth, giving favors without principle, and stressing factionalism at the expense of party spirit.

It is the party's long-term fundamental policy in the rural areas to encourage peasants to become well off through working hard and taking the road of common prosperity. It is necessary to commend and support party members who have enthusiastically led the masses in exploring new sources of production and becoming well off together, and to commend and support conscientious peasants. It is necessary to properly handle problems involving the small handful of party members and party member-cadres who "take advantage" of being members of the ruling party, avail themselves of loopholes in reform to seek personal gain, or even resort to speculation and fraud, tax evasion and manufacture and sell fake products in violation of the law and at the expense of the public interest to reap staggering profits.

It is necessary to solve problems involving party member-cadres who have abused their position and power by seizing and illegally distributing collectively-owned property in the course of implementing the agricultural production responsibility system in the rural areas. However, because such problems are rather complex, it is necessary to be prudent and take historical conditions into consideration in solving them. Provided there are strong leadership and other conditions, the problem should be solved in the course of party rectification. If such conditions do not exist, and the problems cannot be solved temporarily, they should be solved after specific arrangements are made following party rectification.

As far as problems arising in the course of enlivening the rural economy are concerned, those of party members operating village and township enterprises, contracting industrial and sideline production, and handling loans on favorable terms and materials at parity prices and obvious unhealthy practices of using one's position and power to seek personal gain at the expense of the public interest (?should be solved) by earnestly listening to opinions of the masses, while obviously unreasonable distribution methods set up in violation of the party's principles and policies should be strictly dealt with in accordance with the central authorities' relevant instructions. However, it is also necessary to earnestly listen to the opinions of the masses concerning problems in which the lines of demarcation are unclear. These problems need not be solved in the course of the current party rectification. The central authorities will instruct the departments concerned to conduct study together with all provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal party committees and formulate relevant policy decision for solving these problems.

It is imperative to correct serious practices of coercion and commandeering among some party member-cadres and party members. However, in correcting such practices, it is necessary to distinguish between those practices of using one's position and power, even resorting to extortion, to ride roughshod over others, to the serious detriment of personal safety and property of the masses, and those practices of coercion and commandeering that do not result in serious consequences and are caused by impetuosity and rashness in performing heavy tasks under pressure. The former should be duly punished, whereas the latter should be regarded as problems of thinking and style and be corrected mainly by lessons drawn from experience.

As for those party members who took part in the revolution in their early years and have lost the ability to work because of advanced age and poor health, or have not regularly participated in party activities because of practical problems, it is necessary to keep a record of them and go all out to support them politically and in their everyday life. They should not be regarded as party members "who have been inactive for a long time."

It should be emphasized that in conducting party rectification in the rural areas, it is necessary to persistently promote and ensure reform and economic development and resolutely implement the party's rural policies. The party rectification work in all fields must facilitate, not obstruct, the deepening of rural reform, the increase of rural productive forces, the enlivening of the rural economy, and the further harnessing of the peasants' enthusiasm. Problems involving major policies should be prudently dealt with and reported in good time to higher authorities for instruction. Without approval, no action should be taken.

10. STRENGTHEN THE LEADERSHIP OVER PARTY RECTIFICATION IN THE RURAL AREAS. County party committees should take the overall responsibility for party rectification in the rural areas. Secretaries of county party committees should play a personal role in party rectification. Provincial and prefectural (city) party committees should also devote a fairly large amount of time and energy to giving guidance to ensure wholesome progress in party rectification in the rural areas.

After completing investigation and study and the work at selected points, provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal party committees should, based on the guidelines of this circular, help county party committees map out specific plans and arrangements for carrying out party rectification in the rural areas in groups and by stages, and should supervise and inspect their implementation.

The Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification will continue to give guidance concerning major principles and policies, and will inspect and supervise their implementation at all times.

To ensure the smooth progress of party rectification in the rural areas, provincial, prefectural (city), and county leading organs should select, from among comrades either still in service or already in retirement, a number of cadres with fine thinking and style, good understanding of policies, and experience in mass work and, after completing study, dispatch them to serve as lecturers, liaison men, or inspectors in the rural areas.

In the course of party rectification in the rural areas, leading cadres of provincial, prefectural (city), and county party committees should go down to the grass-roots level to familiarize themselves with the situation, discover problems, sum up experience, and give guidance in good time. Leading organs and cadres concerned should take the initiative in assuming responsibility for problems caused by errors in leadership work and or by dereliction of duty by bureaucrats. It is necessary to first readjust those rural leading bodies that are incapable of leading the party rectification. Separate arrangements should be made for some party organizations with relatively serious problems.

It is necessary to give concrete assistance to the rectification of such party organizations by selecting and assigning competent leading forces and cadres. While arranging and guiding party rectification in the rural areas, it is also necessary to continue to pay close attention to party rectification at the county level, where efforts should never be slackened.

With a solid foundation in the masses in the rural areas, our party has further scored remarkable achievements in rural reform since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The broad masses of peasants wholeheartedly support the party's policies. We have both positive and negative experiences in the history of party rectification in the rural areas; they should be used as reference. So long as party committees at all levels effectively strengthen their leadership, resolutely implement the party's principles and policies, and have full confidence in and rely on the consciousness of the large numbers of party member-cadres and party members, we will definitely be able to successfully complete the party rectification in the rural areas. Party rectification will certainly enable the rural party organizations to become more powerful and effective, bring about a closer relationship between the party and the masses, help the rural economy develop steadily, further consolidate and develop political stability and unity, and accelerate the building of material and spiritual civilization in the rural areas and the country as a whole.

The guidelines of this circular are applicable to the rectification of party organizations of enterprises and institutes below the county level and of city subdistricts. Rectification work of PLA party organizations below the regimental level will be arranged by the Central Military Commission.

JINGJI RIBAO ON PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE OF MEDIA

HK250857 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 85 p 1

["Theoretical commentary": "Pay Attention to the Psychological Effect of Mass Media on Reform"]

[Text] For reform, the mass media environment is as important as the economic environment. This is because, owing to historical and cultural reasons, in a country like ours where the force of tradition and habit is still very strong, on many occasions it is still difficult for our people to use their own judgment to evaluate life and decide on their actions. They are still unable to consciously and clearly select and understand their goals for the future and must rely on analyses by our mass media. Under these circumstances, the influence of appropriate and inappropriate propaganda in our mass media is of vital importance for us in promoting the development of our cause.

When the all-round reform began and relations between various sectors were far from correct, and when people had not yet corrected their train of thought, mass media which exaggerated propaganda about the achievements of reform, hindered the smooth development of that reform. For example, the often heard stories about a certain person rescuing a factory a few months after he is assigned there as manager; the emergence of so and so number of 10,000-yuan households in a certain city, county, township, and village; the advantages of "giving gifts;" and the advocacy of high consumption. These stories were simplistic and one-sided propaganda that was divorced from reality. They regarded a very difficult undertaking needing exploration and the blazing of new trails, as extremely easy. As if reform had already succeeded and quite a few people had already become excessively rich. We should say that, for a time and to some extent, this gave our "policy decision research institutes" and "policy decision institutes" a false impression and caused some localities to widely impose charges on enterprises, individual traders and peasants.

This was an erroneous practice which dampened initiative and enthusiasm. The pro-paganda did not guide people's creative enthusiasm to the pursuit of realistic goals with arduous struggle. On the contrary, it was apt to cause people to have a blind sense of satisfaction and to pursue impractically high standards of consumption. This gave rise to a malign cycle and aggravated the difficulties and obstacles to reform.

In the process of reform, problems have cropped up in our society such as: increases in prices; excessive bonus payments; illicit currency exchange transactions; and the manufacturing of fake medicines. A large number of reports were published, one after another, that were devoid of scientific analysis. Some of the reports failed to make proper distinction between different types of problem. They did not tell people which problems were of a transitional nature; were a sensitive response to certain measures; were mistakes and errors that had emerged in our efforts to explore new paths and blaze new trails; were caused by our failure to cause our macro control and regulations to catch up with micro invigoration; were unhealthy practices that had emerged owing to the relaxation of party discipline; and which problems had emerged because evil doers took advantage of loopholes in our legal system. As a result, they could not positively guide people in adopting appropriate measures. On the contrary, in making this kind of propaganda, these problems were indiscriminately labelled as new unhealthy practices. This gave people a false impression so that it seemed that all malpractices that had emerged in our social life were the consequences of reform or the negative results of reform. This has caused people to doubt reform, brought unnecessary psychological pressure to bear on reformers and constrained people's enthusiasm in constructing reform. In a very small number of areas, there has even been the extremely abnormal phenomena that those who want to achieve something cannot continue their efforts.

This kind of widely changing propaganda provides an unsatisfactory mass media environment for reform. In a country like ours, where there is the serious influence of feudal ideology; where the scientific and educational level is generally too low; where information is not transmitted and spread quickly; and where people generally rely on mass media to judge life, such propaganda will unavoidably induce sharp fluctuations and turbulence and give rise to unnecessary setbacks. From this we can see that the mental attitude of our mass media has a direct bearing on people's mentality toward accepting reform and thus has an extremely great influence on reform.

The idea that reform must be provided with the proper mass media environment means that our mass media objectively evaluate the progress and achievements of reform and make appropriate propaganda without exaggeration about those who have explored the way and blazed new trails for reform, and scored marked achievements. Our mass media must promptly and correctly point out the difficulties, interference, and resistance that reform is encountering, scientifically analyze the historical and practical causes that have given rise to these unfavorable factors, and suggest appropriate methods and measures to remove and overcome them. Our mass media must analyze the subjective and objective causes for errors and deviations that have emerged in reform owing to our lack of experience and reference and that have been unconsciously committed by us. It must admit that to a certain extent the emergence of these errors is inevitable and reasonable. This will enable the people to have a strong mentality to endure these errors, to pay attention to achieving long-term development in order to make up the losses caused by the errors, and improve our work. It must make a distinction in the manner of seeking truth from facts, between problems caused by reform itself and problems that are loopholes and defects in the old system that have revealed themselves in the process of reform. It must help us to adopt various regulatory means; perfect our reform principles, policies, and measures; and protect the masses' initiative and creativeness, thus ensuring the smooth development of reform.

Our mass media rely on legal and administrative measures to urge the careful and effective investigation of illegal and criminal activities that have been committed under the banner of enlivening our economy and blazing new trails of reform, practices such as using one's power of office to pursue one's private ends; reselling goods at profit; accepting bribes; embezzlement and larceny; harming the reputation of reform, and hurting the interests of the state and people. If our mass media act in this manner, they will provide an environment suited to reform; guide people to adopt correct attitudes toward the problems that have cropped up in economic life during the process of new systems replacing old ones; unify people's thoughts; strengthen their confidence, and prompt reform.

Our reform is being carried out amid countless difficulties and obstacles. We should neither shrink back in the face of difficulties, thus missing fine opportunities, nor exaggerate our achievements making people blindly optimistic. Still less should we exaggerate problems that have cropped up in the process of reform nor draw subjective conclusions spreading anxiety among our people.

CENTRAL COMMISSION ON HUNAN UNHEALTHY PRACTICES

OW241726 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0256 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Changsha, 23 Nov (XINHUA) -- The General office of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission's note reads as follows: The action taken by Gong Jie, secretary of the Chenzhou Prefectural CPC Committee, in Hunan Province, in handling the unhealthy trends among cadres in Yichang County provides us with a useful inspiration: Only by carrying out on-the-spot inspections, can leading cadres discover those major problems that actually exist but cannot be detected in reports or spreadsheets or at various meetings. In carrying out inspections, it is necessary, first of all, to pay attention to those major problems discovered, it is essential to make a prompt decision, act boldly, adhere to principle, and handle the problems with determined resolution. In handling problems on the basis of different situations. If the leading cadres in various localities and departments are able to act like that, it will not be difficult to correct the unhealthy practices and there is hope of bringing about fundamental improvements in party style and in the general mood of society at an earlier date. (note ends)

Kong Jie, secretary of the Chenzhou Prefectural CPC Committee, Hunan Province, conducted an inspection in Yichang County in September this year to study the problem of some of the county's cadres taking advantage of their authority to seek private gain. He helped the county CPC Committee unify ideas and introduce measures, correct some particular unhealthy practices, and carry out the work of correcting party style and social ethics in the county.

Kong Jie had discovered that some cadres in Yichang County had carried out unhealthy practices since the second half of 1984. In various meetings to commend the advanced and sum up the advanced experience, various units invariably presented "souvenirs" or "gifts" and cash awards. As a result, many county-level leading cadres and government cadres reaped benefits. In order to make more money, county-level leading cadres and government cadres enthusiastically raised hogs, creating confusion and polluting the environment. Some county-level cadres and some cadres at and above the department and bureau levels took advantage of their authority and power to build private quarters and used government funds to buy college diplomas for their children under the pretext of "educating students on behalf of the college." In order to make money, the county seed company sold seeds of good strains to other localities outside the county.

As a result, there was a shortage of seeds in the county, and county peasants had to use inferior seeds, causing the county's grain output to drop last year. The county film company juggled accounts to evade taxes and issued bonuses in cash or in kind in violation of regulations. However, despite its malpractices, this company was commended as an advanced unit in promoting spiritual civilization and a unit that had passed the acceptance test.

After understanding these problems, Kong Jie immediately took action to solve them. He invited the secretary of the prefectural Discipline Inspection Commission and the deputy chief of the prefectural Education Bureau to come to Yichang County. They held a discussion meeting together with the principal responsible persons of the county CPC Committee. After discussing the problems for a whole night, they came to a consensus in handling these problems.

After he finished handling the problems in Yichang County, he immediately held a meeting attended by responsible persons of the liaison groups for party rectification of the prefectural administrative office and the prefectural CPC Committee as well as those in charge of the work of party rectification in various counties (cities) in which he briefed the attendees how the Yichang County CPC Committee corrected unhealthy practices. He called on various counties to boldly combat and correct unhealthy trends and eliminate the negative factors that undermine party style and social ethics. This meeting played a significant role in promoting party rectification in the whole prefecture.

XI ZHONGXUN, QIAO SHI VISIT ELDERLY WRITERS

OW200213 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 85 p 1

[Dispatch by Lu Tong]

[Text] On the afternoon of 8 November, Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and Qiao Shi, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, accompanied by Rui Xingwen and other comrades, called on Ba Jin at his home to extend cordial regards to this 81-year-old writer and his family. Seeing that Ba Jin still looked bright, Comrades Xi Zhongxun and Qiao Shi were very pleased and asked him to take good care of himself. On the morning of 10 November, Comrade Xi Zhongxun called on celebrated playwright Cao Yu at his home, in the company of comrade Rui Xingwen and Jiang Zemin. They extended cordial regards to him and his family.

LI PENG PRESENTS AWARDS TO MODEL WORKERS

OW211123 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0316 GMT 21 Nov 85

[By reporter Wu Jincai]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov (XINHUA) -- Three hundred fifty workers in China's chemical industry were today named model workers by the Ministry of Chemical Industry. Li Peng, Political Bureau member of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier, attended the award meeting held at the Great Hall of the People. He congratulated the model workers and presented them with awards.

This is the first meeting of model workers in the chemical industry since the reorganization of the Ministry of Chemical Industry in 1978. Administrators and scientific and technical personnel account for more than 60 percent of the model workers. Nearly half of the model workers graduated from special or technical secondary schools or received even higher education.

According to statistics, more than 1,900 workers in China's chemical industry have been named model workers at and above the provincial level since the founding of the nation. Right now, China has 2,250 model workers in chemical industry, including the 350 model workers named today.

LI PENG ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION PROGRESS

OW210607 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1710 GMT 20 Nov 85

[By ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO reporter Yang Jianye and XINHUA report Zhao Wei]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA) -- A meeting to report on progress by 12 provinces in implementing the "decision of the CPC Central Committee on reforms of the educational system" closed in Beijing today. After hearing reports at the meeting, Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, vice premier of the State Council, and chairman of the State Education Commission, spoke on the situation on the educational front, developments in higher education, intensification of political and ideological work, and primary education.

Li Peng said: An unprecedentedly encouraging situation has emerged on the educational front since the promulgation of the "decision." However, this is only the beginning. We should continue to make efforts to strive for greater achievements.

He said: It is necessary to intensify ideological and political work in schools of higher learning, set up a system of conducting such work in the schools, and give ideological and political instructors proper remuneration and job titles. He called on the large numbers of college and university teachers to do good ideological and political work among the students, and strive to train them as people with both specialized and general knowledge.

Li Peng stressed: In implementing the "decision," all localities should proceed from the reality, adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, and refrain from competing with one another for high targets.

Vice governors in charge of educational work and directors of educational departments in provinces, including Heilongjiang, Jilin, Hebei, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Henan, Anhui, Hunan, Sichuan, Jiangxi, and Fujian, as well as responsible persons of State Council departments concerned, totalling more than 50 people, attended the meeting.

The session opened on 17 November. He Dongchang, secretary of the party group and vice chairman of the State Education Commission, was in the chair.

FUZHOU RADIO WARNS AGAINST COMPLACENCY ON GRAIN

OW260131 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "Make Sure of Firmly Grasping Grain Production and Circulation"]

[Text] Over the past few years, the acute grain shortage in our province has eased off. The excellent situation gives some comrades a false impression that the question of grain production has been solved. As a result, they have slackened their efforts and grain crops in Fujian as a whole have been reduced. In addition, we have seldom heard about using grain in a planned and economical way. This unrealistically optimistic tendency, ignoring grain production and circulation, must draw all leading cadres' attention.

In his speech at the National Conference of Party Delegates, Comrade Chen Yun pointed out: To feed and clothe a population of 1 billion people is an important national economic, as well as political, question. The party Central Committee's proposal for the Seventh 5-Year Plan also emphatically points out: During the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, grain production must never be ignored. There is no mistaking what these remarks are aimed at. Along with developments in economic construction, the demand for grain supply in all departments in Fujian is continually increasing. Without adequate grain supply to guarantee satisfaction of Army and civilian needs we would not be able to continue to keep our commodity prices stable on the market, make reasonable readjustments in rural industrial structure, or enjoy the sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy.

Fujian is a province with a grain shortage. We must reach a common understanding, persistently implementing the policy of firmly grasping grain production and actively developing a diversified economy. It is necessary to follow the provincial party committee and the provincial government's instruction to plant grain crops wherever soil is suitable for their growth; seriously grasp grain circulation; and firmly link the production, purchase, marketing, and transport of grain without fail. It is necessary to purchase grain by contract. It is also necessary to develop the marketing of grain not included in the purchase contract. It is necessary to act in line with the supply and price policies formulated by the state to reasonably arrange grain marketing and the purchase and marketing of grain and edible oil at negotiated prices in urban and rural areas, to satisfy the people's needs in various fields. It is necessary to speed up the transportation of grain and edible oil to guarantee fulfillment of the task of grain and edible oil allotment between provinces and between prefectures and cities in Fujian, and promote grain and edible oil circulation, thereby consolidating and developing the excellent situation in grain work.

SHANDONG SECRETARY HOLDS DISCUSSION WITH STUDENTS

SK230404 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 21 November, Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, went to the Shandong Normal University, with which he had been assigned to establish contacts, to hold discussion with more than 20 student cadres on the experiences in studying the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and, more emphatically, on rural reform and commodity prices, about which the students are concerned. The discussion proceeded in a lively and friendly atmosphere full of applause and laughter.

At the beginning of the discussion, secretary of the CYL Committee of the university (Kuang Weiwu) said: We have organized a group to publicize and explain the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates, and would like to invite you to be our leader. We learned from school leaders that you have already agreed. We are very happy about this. Comrade Liang Buting said: In my opinion, my serving as an adviser would be better than as a leader. This will be more flexible.

He continued: In publicizing and explaining the documents, it is necessary to combine study, investigation, and thought. We must never resort to such a method as having one person talk and the others only listen or react mechanically. We should hold discussions with students. The purpose of my coming here today is to discuss with you.

On rural reform, Comrade Liang Buting said: Two reforms have been carried out in rural areas in the past few years. One is the abolition of the commune and the practice of eating from the same big pot, and the institution of the responsibility system with household contracts as its major form. The other is the restructuring of production. From a macroeconomic viewpoint, he talked in detail about the great changes brought about by rural reform.

On commodity prices, Comrade Liang Buting said: Long-term freezes of commodity prices and stabilizing prices by means of financial subsidies are not good methods. We must reform them. This is the first point. The second point is that commodity prices are an important economic lever, to which we should attach importance and give play in our efforts to carry out economic reform and the four modernizations. The third is that it takes time to reform the price system, and that we should take the whole situation into account, and support the government in conducting reform persistently. The fourth is that, as a government, we should adhere to a policy combining relaxed control with readjustment and aiming at progress in measured steps, to the principle of prudence in the first battle and confidence in our ability to effectively control major issues; and we should make sure that the index of price increase is lower than the index of the increase in the people's income.

Based on these few points, Comrade Liang Buting discussed in detail the need for price reform, and the measures adopted by the provincial CPC Committee and government to control commodity prices, thus clearing up the doubts of students and deeply inspiring them.

At the conclusion of the discussion, Comrade Liang Buting said: I have come today to discuss with you, not to give a long report. I have not talked in a very systematic manner. I just spoke out whatever I thought. The students said: Such a discussion is very good. It is very thorough and lively. We hope that you will come often to talk to us about party style and other issues. Comrade Liang Buting said: I certainly will do so.

MICROELECTRONIC INDUSTRY ZONE SET FOR SHANGHAI

OW220742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Shanghai, November 22 (XINHUA) -- A 170-hectare microelectronic industry zone is being built in Shanghai, a local official said here today. The Caohejing Zone, southwest of the city, will be used for the development of computers, integrated circuits, optical fiber communications and lasers. The official said local authorities wanted to attract foreign investment and introduce advanced foreign technology for the scheme. Foreign participation could involve enterprises with sole foreign investment, Sino-foreign joint ventures and Sino-foreign cooperative enterprises.

The official said the authorities would insist on the introduction of only the most advanced foreign technology and equipment. Preferential treatment would be offered to foreign investors and services would be laid on to meet the needs of the zone. Technical experts working there would be provided with the best possible living conditions.

GUANGXI CONFERENCE ON GRASS-ROOTS CONSTRUCTION

HK221009 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] On 15 November, the regional conference on grass-roots construction concluded. At the conference, Chen Huiguang, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, urged party committees at various levels, as well as various teams in charge of grass-roots construction work, to act in the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and to further perfect grass-roots organizations, train grass-roots cadres and strengthen the building of leading groups. At the same time, they should conduct education on the legal system, consolidate public and production order, and solve one or two prominent problems so as to create a sound and stable social environment.

Chen Huiguang said: Facts of the past 2 months have shown that the decisions of the regional CPC Committee and the government on strengthening grass-roots construction are appropriate and correct. At present, we have scored initial successes in the work. For example, the work teams in various localities seriously publicized and acted in the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates. At the same time, in accordance with the actual conditions, they conducted education on the situation and policies. Therefore, they promoted the implementation of various tasks. They also carried out large scale investigation, thereby further understanding the grass-roots situation and solving some problems. They also consolidated public and production order. But the development was uneven, so that some grass-roots units were not really perfected. Many localities are still faced with problems in social order.

Chen Huiguang said: The forthcoming year is the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. For the sake of invigorating the economy of Guangxi, we must in the next 5 years lay a rather solid foundation. We need a permanently stable social environment and a sound production order. Therefore, we must rely on the grass-roots units and grass-roots cadres, who should do well in work. For this reason, the work of perfecting the grass-roots organizations has both urgency and strategic significance. In the rural areas, the work principally involves grass-roots organizations of the party, agricultural committees, village people's governments, as well as local CYL, women's, militia, public security and disputes-settling organizations. We should really perfect them. In the urban areas, we must further perfect and strengthen residents' committees, and leading groups and workshop groups of factories and mining enterprises.

When perfecting the grass-roots organizations, we must seriously mobilize and augment cadres. Instead of changing all cadres, we should transfer to other areas those who are incompetent.

Chen Huiguang stressed: The work method is very important. Whether or not it is correct directly affects the accomplishment of the task of grass-roots construction. From start to finish, the work teams should carry out their work by upholding the practice of working under the leadership of the local party committee. They should uphold the party's method of seeking truth from facts, judging everything from the practical viewpoint, and from the masses to the masses. They should make friends with the masses and hold heart-to-heart talks.

On grasping rural economic work this winter and spring, Chen Huiguang said: First, we must seriously grasp well the work of purchasing and selling grain and make good arrangements for the people's livelihood. This year we will once again face numerous natural disasters. Therefore, under no circumstances should we treat grain work lightly. We must do well in the transportation of grain. At the same time, we must also grasp well the storage of grain. Second, we should correctly implement and not take a relaxed attitude toward grain production, and actively develop the goal of diversification.

We should readjust rationally the industrial structure of rural areas, and strive to increase grain output. When readjusting the industrial structure, we must proceed from realities, suit measures to local conditions and act according to our capability. We should readjust it in a systematic way. Third, we should further perfect in the rural areas the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, and settle problems concerning the lease of plots on mountain slopes; the rights of forestry centers; the extension of contracts on farmland; and the administration, utilization and maintenance of water conservation facilities.

GUANGXI'S CHEN HUIGUANG URGES LEARNING FROM HEROES

HK240353 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The No 4 subgroup of the report group of PLA heroes and models gave its first report meeting in the Nanning Theater today. Three members of the group related their moving deeds. Leading comrades of the party, government, and Army in the region Chen Huiguang, Wei Chunshu, Jin Baosheng, Qin Yingji, Huang Yun, Gan Ku, and Li Xinliang attended the meeting together with some 1,700 responsible comrades and cadres of the regional organs.

Comrade Chen Huiguang made a speech at the meeting. He said: To learn from the heroes and models is a practical step for implementing the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, stepping up the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and transforming party style and social mood. We must respond to the call of the central authorities, ride on the east wind of the report group's visit Guangxi, and launch a thoroughgoing drive to learn from the heroes and models. The party committees at all levels must grasp the launching of this drive as a major affair, and regard the deed of the heroes and models as good teaching material in party rectification. The party members and cadres, especially the leading cadres at all levels, must spontaneously take the heroes and models as their example, set strict demands on themselves, and act in an exemplary way.

HENAN'S YANG XIZONG REVIEWS SITUATION, PROBLEMS

HK250623 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The 6th Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee convened its 17th meeting in Zhengzhou on 24 November. Chairman Zhang Shude presided. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Xizong made an important speech. He first conveyed the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates. He said: This conference solved the problem of cooperation between new and old cadres in the central leadership organs and replacement of the latter by the former, together with the question of the proposals for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. These were two extremely important issues. The conference was a great success.

In accordance with the spirit of this conference, the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee acted in light of Henan reality in focusing on studying and solving problems of how to view the current economic and political situation, of putting reform in the first place, of strengthening ideological and political work and promoting the building of spiritual civilization, of strengthening cadre unit and improving cadre work style, and of the province's economic construction goals for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and questions of current work. This meeting was very successful.

On the question of strengthening unity and improving cadre work style, Comrade Yang Xizong stressed: This is the important guarantee for making a success of all work. We must discard certain personal likes and dislikes that formed in history, unite all forces that can be united, and mobilize all positive factors to strive to implement the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and fulfill our great tasks. He said: In improving cadre work style, we must first advocate that people dare to speak the truth. In particular the leading cadres must take the lead in speaking and listening to the truth, and report the situation in a truth-seeking way. We should form an atmosphere of speaking the truth throughout the province. Second, the cadres must go down to the grass roots, to the rural areas, schools, and factories, to implement with the local masses the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and of the enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, and help to solve some practical problems.

On building socialist democracy and construction, Comrade Yang Xizong said: Fundamentally speaking, China's socialist democracy is the highest form of democracy, with which bourgeois democracy cannot be compared. However we must also realize that China had a long history of feudalism, and many feudal and autocratic ideas have come down to us from history. During the Cultural Revolution, China's socialist democracy and legal system were seriously damaged. All this has had a very great impact on the thinking and work style of our cadres. Some cadres have a weak concept of the legal system and lack democratic work style and habits. Therefore, the task of building a high degree of socialist democracy is very arduous. The comrades of the party and government leadership and of the people's congresses must work together for this purpose.

Comrade Yang Xizong stressed: To popularize common legal knowledge among the masses is a major affair in the political life of the people of our country and an important component part of building socialist spiritual civilization. In conclusion, Comrade Yang Xizong stressed that the People's Congress system is a fundamental political system of our country.

The People's Congress is an organ representing the people that exercises control of state power. The party and government departments at all levels must support the work of the People's Congress Standing Committees and bring their role into play.

GUIZHOU'S HU JINTAO ON SITUATION, PROBLEMS, TASKS

HK260343 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The Fifth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fifth Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee was held in Guiyang from 20 to 25 November. The session studied and implemented the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, discussed and approved in principle the proposal of the provincial CPC Committee on drawing up the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan for economic and social development, and made arrangements for work in 1986. The session focused on issues of straightening out party style and strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

Wang Chaowen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, and Ding Tingmo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, respectively gave explanations on the proposal for the Seventh 5-Year Plan and on the main points in work for 1986. Hu Jintao, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made an important speech.

The session held: During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, guided by the party's Marxist line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and State Council, the people of all nationalities in the province have united as one, worked hard, consolidated and developed the lively political situation of stability and unity, and fulfilled the Sixth 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule. There were marked turns for the better in the financial and economic situation and in party style, and living standards improved.

The session decided that the guidelines for drawing up the Seventh 5-Year Plan in the province should be as follows: Persistently put reform in the first place and ensure that reform and construction spur and correspond to each other; establish the concept of the overall situation, seek truth from facts, ensure that our actions suit our capacity, and make steady progress; further readjust the economic structure and production setup; get a good grasp of exploiting brain-power; strictly control population growth and strive to improve population quality; continually improve living standards; attach great importance to economic and cultural construction in minority-nationality areas; actively support poor areas in eradicating backwardness; speed up construction in the mountain areas; and vigorously strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization while promoting the building of material civilization.

The provincial CPC Committee proposes that during the Seventh 5-Year Plan the main goals of endeavor in economic and social development during the Seventh 5-Year Plan should be as follows: Strive to basically establish the foundation for a new-style socialist economic system brimming with vitality and vigor; actively promote the advance of science and technology and the exploitation of brain-power; continually improve economic results; and ensure that total industrial and agricultural output value and total national production value in 1990 are more than double those of 1980, and that living standards are further improved.

The session said: Next year is the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Doing a good job in all work next year is of major significance and impact for the development of building the two civilizations in the province during the period of the plan. The guiding idea and main tasks in work for the province next year are: Guided by the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, continue to get a good grasp of party style; promote reform on all fronts; strengthen ideological and political work; persistently build the two civilizations together; strive for a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social mood; and achieve sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the national economy in Guizhou.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Hu Jintao addressed the session on 24 November. His speech was in five parts:

1. Persistently apply the viewpoint and method of dialectical materialism to observe and analyze the situation. We must first take an overall view of the situation, looking not only at the achievements but also at the problems, not only at the main current but also at the side currents, and not only at the success, but also at the failures. On this basis, we should form estimates and judgments in a truth-seeking way and avoid one-sidedness.

We must pierce through the phenomena to see the essence. We must be skilled at grasping key factors that play a predominant role, and avoid being led astray by certain superficial phenomena. We must apply the viewpoint of development to view the situation, get a clear picture of the development trends and orientation of things, and avoid viewing problems in isolation.

In applying the viewpoint and method of dialectical materialism to analyze Guizhou's economic and political situation, we should first look at the main current. The main current in the economic and political situation in Guizhou is the same as in the whole country. The 7 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have been one of the best and most important periods since the founding of the state.

Comrade Hu Jintao said: While affirming the achievements, we must also attach importance to the existing problems and the difficulties facing our economic construction. These problems and difficulties are mainly as follows: Our agricultural foundation is weak; commodity economy is undeveloped; communications and telecommunications are backward; and there is a shortage of talent and capital. These are the obstacles blocking Guizhou's economic take-off.

After analyzing the province's rural situation and the price problem, Comrade Hu Jintao pointed out: So long as we stick to the viewpoint and method of dialectical materialism, persistently seek truth from facts, and make concrete analysis of concrete matters, we will certainly be able to correctly observe and analyze the situation, have a clear picture of our orientation, have firm confidence, and continually clear the way to forge ahead.

2. Uphold the orientation of reform and actively and steadily carry out reforms of the urban economic structure. It cannot be denied that some new problems have arisen in the course of reform. However, both the mistakes we have made in our work and the negative things that have emerged can only be solved through in-depth reform. Similarly, the difficulties in reform and the differing views can only be solved through in-depth reforms. In short, we can only advance in reform, and cannot retreat; we can only implement reform in greater depth, and cannot leave it half finished. With this realization and resolve, we will be able to truly succeed in putting reform in the first place, as demanded by the central authorities.

In upholding the orientation of reform, we must also, by integrating theory and practice, truly understand the relationship between macroeconomic control and microeconomic invigoration, and bring our ideas and action into line with the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates. At present there is a view that holds that if macroeconomic controls are stepped up, it is impossible to carry out reforms. This is a misinterpretation. It is essential to realize that strengthening macroeconomic controls is in itself an important content of reform; moreover it is an important condition for ensuring microeconomic invigoration.

In light of the current actual situation in Guizhou, there are six items of work urgently requiring improvement and exploration in spurring reform of the economic structure with the focus on the cities: 1) Continue to create external conditions for the enterprises to be invigorated. 2) Guide the enterprises to focus their vision inward and work hard to improve management and stimulate the enthusiasm of the producers and managers. 3) Learn how to apply the various economic levers in strengthening macroeconomic control and management over all economic activities in the province. 4) Further promote pilot project work in reforms of the urban economic structure. 5) Actively explore ways of invigorating the economy at the county level. 6) While doing a good job all the way through in reforming wages in administrative units, strengthen leadership over wage reform in the enterprises.

Comrade Hu Jintao said: We must devote our main efforts to implementing, in connection with Guizhou reality, these principles and policies already laid down on improving our work. So long as we do this, we will be able to invigorate the province's economy under the conditions of strengthened macroeconomic control by the central authorities, and to invigorate every prefecture, city, county, and enterprise under the conditions of strengthened macroeconomic control by the provincial authorities.

3. Persist in the guideline of actively promoting diversification without the slightest slackening of grain production. Agriculture is a weak link in Guizhou's economy. While studying and appreciating the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, the party organizations at all levels must further deepen understanding of the strategic position of agriculture, strengthen leadership over rural economic work, and adopt effective and practical measures to speed up the development of rural economy.

The key to promoting Guizhou's rural economy lies in basing efforts on the reality of the province's mountain economy, unswervingly implementing the guideline of actively promoting diversification without the slightest slackening of grain production, expand our vision of developing production from the 28 million mu of arable land to the province's 176,000 square kilometers, make use of all mountain slopes and waters that can be used for developing production, and exploit surface and underground resources.

We must further readjust the rural production structure in accordance with the principles of all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and fisheries and of comprehensive operation of agriculture, industry, commerce, transport, and storage, and gradually make the rural economy a specialized, commodity, and modern affair, the better to satisfy the needs of society.

When readjusting the rural production structure, we must have a clear and firm orientation, advance steadily, and act in light of local conditions and capacities. It is necessary to consider the developments and changes in market needs, and avoid blindness. Comrade Hu Jintao pointed out: We should currently attach importance to the fact that some places fail to pay sufficient attention to grain production or to grasp it effectively. They have even turned over grain land to the extensive cultivation of industrial crops. This must be resolutely corrected.

4. Persistently grasp the building of the two civilizations together, strengthen ideological and political work, and do a thorough job in correcting party style. Viewing the actual situation in Guizhou, there are two main problems of ideological understanding regarding the building of spiritual civilization: 1) The idea that building material civilization is a hard task with hard targets that have to be met, whereas building spiritual civilization is a soft task with soft targets whose fulfillment is not essential.

The natural result is that much importance is attached to the hard task and little to the soft one, and the building of spiritual civilization is neglected. 2) The moment the building of spiritual civilization is mentioned, some people hold that this is the business of the party committees and the propaganda, cultural, and other departments, or else just the business of the comrade assigned the job in the party committee. Thus not enough importance and concern are given the building of spiritual civilization. In consequence, the majority of people pay no attention to the matter and the few comrades in charge of it are unable to properly launch the work. The work is therefore left unmanaged or ineffectively managed.

Comrade Hu Jintao said: In the current building of spiritual civilization, we must first focus on a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social mood. This was the demand put forward by Comrade Xiaoping at the National Conference of Party Delegates. This is in full accord with Guizhou reality. In truly straightening out party style, we must start with the leading party cadres and organs, and first grasp violations of law and discipline that cause greatest discontent among the masses. While criticizing and correcting unhealthy trends, we must also vigorously commend advanced typical examples.

We cannot relax planned parenthood work. We must launch education to popularize common legal knowledge, and step up measures to comprehensively solve problems in social order, to bring about a further turn for the better in social order. We must further implement the party's policies, strengthen the unity of Army and government, Army and people, and the various nationalities, and consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

5. Brace spirits, improve work style, and work hard to fight a successful first battle in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Hu Jintao said: We are facing extremely heavy tasks in 1986. A key to their fulfillment lies in the performance of the leadership groups at all levels. The building of the leadership groups must be focused on ideology and work style. We must regard upholding the socialist orientation and the party's ideological line, bracing revolutionary spirit, and improving work style as a prominent matter.

Our cadres must always remember that Guizhou is a poor province and that several million of the masses have not extricated themselves from poverty. We must always bear in mind the woes of the masses and the difficulties of the grass roots, truly succeed in serving the grass roots, and do more good and practical deeds for the masses.

BEIJING MEETS ON CHECKING 'THREE TYPES OF PERSONS'

SK220945 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] On 5 November, the municipal CPC Committee held the fourth work conference on checking the "three types of persons." The conference called on the CPC committees at all levels, in light of the principle of strictly administering the party, to conscientiously prevent and eliminate the tendencies of giving excessively lenient treatment to these persons in order to accelerate the pace of handling the cases.

Lu Yu, Standing Committee member of the municipal Advisory Commission and permanent deputy leader of the group in charge of checking the "three types of persons" under the municipal CPC Committee, delivered a work report. Jin Jian, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and leader of the group in charge of checking the "three types of persons" under the municipal CPC Committee, attended and addressed the conference. In his report, Comrade Lu Yu pointed out: The municipality has made new headway in the work of checking the "three types of persons." The municipality has clarified 78 percent of the total number of major cases, quite a number of which were not concluded thoroughly in the past. The municipality has handled, according to their seriousness, a group of persons who were proved to be among the "three types of persons" having committed mistakes and crime, and persons who committed serious mistakes. The work of concluding cases has been improved and the work of handling cases according to seriousness has been accelerated. Judging from the general situation, the investigation work is good and is being conducted healthily and smoothly.

The report analyzed the situation of the investigation work and then pointed out: A major question requiring urgent solution is the fact that some units do not conclude cases according to their seriousness or give excessively lenient treatment to the cases. Simultaneously, leaders in a few units fail to firmly attend to the work of handling the cases. The work of checking the "three types of persons" is done roughly and slowly, or they have left some persons and cases unchecked.

The report called on CPC committees at all levels to conscientiously study and implement the principles and policies of the central authorities on sorting out the "three types of persons" and to strengthen leadership over investigation work. We should conscientiously solve the problem of excessively slack investigation work. Localities and units should seek truth from facts to analyze the factors that may lead to problems of leaving some persons and cases unchecked, and work out methods for solving these problems. CPC committees at all levels should promptly study and handle problems and cases that should be subjected to discussion, determination, examination, and approvals. They should never delay in handling problems and cases. Leading comrades should analyze the details of cases, conduct ideological education among those who are checked, and do more solid work and utter less idle talk. The leading departments in charge of the investigation work should go deep into the units with heavy tasks and difficulties in work to give direct guidance and to help solve problems on the spot in order to reduce unnecessary levels and duplication and to improve the handling of the cases. The groups in charge of investigation work at all levels should handle the cases impartially according to realities and policies, but must not arbitrarily "reduce or increase someone's crime" by acting out of personal consideration. We should strictly criticize those who plead for someone, and enforce discipline upon those who deliberately make excuses for someone or cover up their evil deeds. The report called for firmly attending to the conclusion of cases among the units covered by the second stage of party rectification. The units that have not carried out party rectification yet should firmly grasp the investigation of major cases to promote a deep development of the investigation work.

In his speech, Jin Jian emphatically pointed out: We should make the elimination of the "three types of persons" the main item in the party's work. The current trends of slackening investigation, giving excessively lenient treatment, and leaving some persons and cases unchecked are essentially indications of our failure to strictly administer the party. In conducting the investigation work, we should persist in principles, strictly enforce the party discipline, and safeguard the seriousness of the party's policies. With successes in this regard, we will be able to distinguish truth from falsehood, enjoy the support of the people, and correct our party style. This is also the key to judging whether or not the leading bodies are competent in their jobs and whether or not the party spirit is strong enough. We should strengthen leadership over and concentrate our energy on investigation with a view to getting the work done through vigorous efforts.

BEIJING RIBAO COMMENTARY ON IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

SK230730 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Improving Party Style Is the Responsibility of Every Communist Party Member"]

[Text] The CPC Central Committee has emphasized that we should place the improvement of party style in a very prominent position. Central leading comrades all spoke on this issue at the National Conference of Party Delegates. Whom should we rely on to improve party style? We should rely on the efforts of the whole party. Party organizations at various levels and all party members should participate in improving party style.

It is proper and necessary to have focal points in improving party style. The focal points lie in leading organs and leading cadres. The reasons for us to do so are very clear. First, some leading organs and leading cadres actually have the problem of being personally engaged in unhealthy trends. Second, the masses are watching our leading organs and leading cadres, who, if they do not take the lead in correcting unhealthy trends, will help spread evil practices because "those below will follow the example of those above." For this reason we should, first of all, correct the work style of these leading organs and leading cadres. Cases of abusing power for selfish gain and of serious bureaucratic work style committed by the these leading organs and leading cadres must be resolutely investigated and handled on the basis of fact, and people who shield one another or bend the law for the benefit of relatives or friends must be strictly dealt with. Every leading cadre should stand at the forefront of improving party style and personally set a good example for the whole party.

While paying attention to the focal points, we should conscientiously improve the party style of grass-roots party organizations and all party members. This work should not be slackened, still less neglected. The overwhelming majority of party members are concerned about the problem of unhealthy party style, and are trying their best to bring about a fundamental turn for the better. However, some comrades hold that the problem lies in leading organs and leading cadres, and that all problems will be solved if they straighten out their work style. Such a view is lopsided, and will lead to two tendencies. One is that people will only complain about the unhealthy trends committed by higher levels and adopt a passive wait-and-see attitude instead of working and struggling actively. The other is that people will not be able to see the unhealthy trends committed by some grass-roots party organizations and rank-and-file party members. If not corrected, this will be detrimental to the efforts of leading organs and leading cadres in overcoming their own unhealthy trends, and will also corrode some party members and adversely influence the image and combat strength of the party. We have already seen such situations in our practical life.

Some party-member comrades dare not criticize and expose the unhealthy trends committed by leading cadres for fear of retaliation. No doubt the major reason lies in those who are engaged in unhealthy trends. Comparing them against the requirements for party members as stated in the party Constitution, however, should not these party-member comrades blame themselves? At present the CPC Central Committee has the great determination to improve party style, and party organizations at various levels have already taken action. If leading organs and leading cadres dare not struggle against the unhealthy trends existing among themselves justly and forcefully at this moment, their problems will be more of party spirit and political consciousness than anything else. Therefore, it will be of important significance in fundamentally improving party style if each and every party member can actively plunge into the work of improving party style.

In addition, an unhealthy work style also exists among some party members to a serious extent. In particular, such an unhealthy work style has permeated the specific trades and work they are engaged in, thus directly damaging the interests of the state and the people and adversely influencing the party's image. If these party members do not face their own problems squarely and correct their defects in the course of improving party style, their call for improving party style is false. As far as these party-member comrades are concerned, the correct attitude should be bravery in facing their problems squarely, conducting strict self-criticism and formulating measures for improvement, and of actively exposing the problems of the leading organs and the leading cadres that they are certain of. Party organizations should also successfully do the work directed toward these comrades in line with the party Constitution and party policies. Other party-member comrades around them should also shoulder responsibility for the work directed toward these people.

The tasks of improving party style are very heavy. Every Communist Party member should start from himself and take action immediately. Party organizations should publicize the advanced ideas and deeds of the fine party members and cadres who serve the people wholeheartedly and do not hesitate to sacrifice their own interests to lead party members and cadres in a brave struggle against unhealthy trends. Comrades who have problems should take the initiative in eliminating their own problems. If high-ranking cadres, veteran party members, and cadres take the lead in doing this, if rank-and-file party members and cadres also do so, and if comrades of the whole party are mobilized, the purpose of fundamentally improving party style will certainly be achieved.

HEBEI SECRETARY ON IMPROVEMENT OF PARTY STYLE

SK230218 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, gave a report at a meeting of party-member cadres at and above the section level of provincial organs on the afternoon of 14 November. The report is entitled: "Conscientiously Improve Party Style, and Consolidate and Develop Party Rectification Achievements."

In his report, Comrade Xing Chongzhi analyzed the current situation of party style of provincial organs. He held: Generally speaking, party style becomes increasingly better. In particular, since the beginning of party rectification, great changes have taken place in the situation. More and more people have implemented the party's policies and principles in line with actual conditions, and have become brave in reform, in creating the new, and in exploring ways of advance. They possess more definitely the idea of serving the party's general task and general objective, and serving the grass-roots levels. A common practice of discussing the major issues, understanding the whole situation, mastering one's work, stressing actual results, and doing solid work is being established. Party organization of most units, and most party members have enhanced their sense of respect for organizational discipline, and become able to resist or conscientiously correct new unhealthy trends.

Many party members have given further play to their role as vanguards and exemplars, many party-member leading cadres have been able to set themselves as examples and take the lead in improving party style, and many units have been able to do their work in a more down-to-earth manner, and overcome their bureaucratic work style.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi said: This does not mean that there is little problem in the party style of our provincial organs. At present there are still many problems in party style, and some of them are very serious. A few people even went so far as to violate the criminal law. The task of bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style is still very heavy.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi then called on provincial organs to take the lead in fundamentally improving party style. He said: We hold that conditions are ripe, and that if we attend to it earnestly, we can certainly achieve this. First, the dominant aspect of the party style of provincial organs is good, and is developing still better, and the healthy forces within the party occupy a leading position. Second, unhealthy party style goes counter to the will of the party and the people, and the masses of cadres and people strongly desire and demand fundamental improvement of party style. This will give a tremendous impetus to improving party style. Third, the guidance of the CPC Central Committee's correct line, principles, and policies is the essential factor deciding the development of the situation in party style, and will play its role for a long time. Fourth, the central as well as the local authorities attach extremely great importance to the improvement of party style. A large number of good examples and experiences have emerged, and a situation in which the whole party pays attention to party style has taken shape. Under these conditions, as long as we exert concerted effort and begin with our own units and ourselves, the tasks of fundamentally improving the party style of provincial organs will certainly be fulfilled ahead of schedule. We should have confidence in this. Any pessimistic feelings are groundless.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi said: In order to guarantee that provincial organs take the lead in fundamentally improving party style, the provincial CPC Committee decided to take the following 10 measures.

1. The documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates should be conscientiously studied, and extensive activities to review party rectification should be carried out.
2. All departments and units should formulate plans and measures for achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style.
3. Education on having ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline, and on party regulations and laws should be conducted.
4. Party-member leading cadres at various levels should be examples in improving party style.
5. Cases on violations of laws and discipline should be conscientiously investigated and handled so that party discipline can be enforced strictly.
6. A system to appraise and examine cadres should be established.
7. The party system of democratic life should be upheld.
8. The activities of learning from the PLA heroes and models, creating units with spiritual civilization, revitalizing Hebei, and making contributions should be launched.
9. The contingents of political and ideological workers should be replenished and strengthened.

10. All departments should strive to improve the party style of their own departments.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi concluded: The above-mentioned 10 measures can be mainly epitomized as high standards, strict discipline, down-to-earth work style, and correct practice. We are convinced that provincial organs can certainly prefulfill their tasks of fundamentally improving their party style and become exemplars of the province in this aspect, as long as party organizations at various levels attach great importance to this; carry forward the spirit of pioneering the way of progress; actively explore the measures and methods to solve problems in line with the actual conditions; and conscientiously put them into effect.

The meeting on the afternoon of 14 November was presided over by Bai Shi, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Commission, People's Congress Standing Committee, government and CPPCC Committee, and nearly 2,000 party-member cadres at and above the section level of the provincial organs.

SHANXI REPORTS RETURN TO NORMAL ECONOMIC GROWTH

HK220437 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] According to SHANXI RIBAO, since implementing the measures of the CPC Central Committee and State Council for macroeconomic control, Shanxi's economic growth rate has gradually tended to become normal, and macroeconomic results have improved somewhat.

According to figures from the provincial Statistics Bureau for the January-October period, total industrial output value was 15.71 billion yuan, representing 85 percent of the year's plan. Compared with the same period of last year the growth rate dropped from 19 percent in January to 16.4 percent for the first half of the year. According to statistics for the first three quarters, profit and taxes of local state-owned enterprises covered by the budget rose by 12.9 percent, while the amount of profits and taxes paid to the state rose by 28 percent. Local financial revenue increased by 10.8 percent.

The excessively rapid increase in investment in fixed assets has started to come under control. The rate of increase in investment has slowed down each month. At the same time, progress on key construction projects has speeded up. From January to October, 80.3 percent of the year's investment in 16 key state projects in the province was completed. The province has also completed 77.6 percent of the year's investment in 14 of its own key projects. Both these figures were higher than that for completion of capital construction investment for the whole province, which was 71.4 percent of the year's plan.

In the course of the development of reform of the economic structure, urban and rural markets have been doing a brisk business, with sustained increases in purchases and sales. With the appearance of price and wage reform, people's worries about market shortages have gradually eased, and the situation of excessive currency in circulation has improved. In addition the purchasing power of social groups has been put under control. The growth rate of social commodity purchase volume has gradually dropped.

At the same time there has been a big increase in urban and rural savings deposits. The growth of bank deposits has exceeded that of cash payments. Currency in circulation has dropped. The problems still needing solution in the province's economic development are: Growth of accumulation and consumption exceeds growth of production; investment in capital construction is too high; market prices have risen too fast; and the transport shortage has not eased. Under the guidance of the central authorities' correct principles and policies, these problems on the road ahead will be gradually solved.

HEILONGJIANG BURNS OLD FOREIGN IMPORTED CLOTHES

SK230216 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] On the morning of 21 November, Harbin City burned more than 20,000 pieces of old clothing imported from foreign countries. Since April, the Harbin City Industrial and Commercial Bureau has discovered 42 collectively- and individually-owned enterprises for selling old imported clothing. So far, more than 74,000 pieces of old imported clothing have been withdrawn, over 40,000 pieces of which were withdrawn from the (Dongfeng) and (Yiyuan) trade companies.

Foreign businessmen obtained some of this clothing from hospitals and waste materials handling departments. Some were Japanese military uniforms used in the 17th year of the reign of Showa -- 1943. The Harbin City Government decided to confiscate and burn these old clothes, and emphatically pointed out that from now on, no units or individuals are allowed to sell old imported clothing. Those who violate this rule will be seriously punished.

GAO DI ADDRESSES JILIN PLA HEROES REPORT MEETING

SK240507 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpts] This afternoon, the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's government, and the provincial military district, and the Changchun City CPC Committee, the city people's government, and the city military subdistrict ceremoniously held a report meeting of the PLA heroes and models at the auditorium of the provincial guest house in Changchun City. Comrade Gao Dezhan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of the province, presided over the meeting. At the meeting, the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government, including Gao Di and Gao Dezhan, presented banners to the heroes, which read "Learn from the heroes and models and be devoted to making China prosperous".

After listening to the reports given by the heroes, Comrade Gao Di delivered a speech in which he highly praised the tremendous contribution made by the PLA in the national cause of conducting socialist revolution and construction. Our Army is worthy of the title of iron wall of the motherland, of being the people's own Army, of being the guards protecting the program of building the four modernizations, and of being our beloved ones. They are the pride of the party, the country, the people, and the Chinese nation. He urged the party committees and the people's government at all levels to integrate the activities of learning from the PLA heroes and models with the endeavor of studying and implementing the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and with that of learning from the heroic deeds and persons emerging in the operation of combating the flood and rushing to deal with the emergencies, as well as learning from other advanced individuals. In learning from the heroes, efforts should be made to stress ideals and to translate understanding into action. The broad masses of party members and CYL members should take the lead in learning from the heroes. In particular, party leading cadres at all levels should set strict demands on themselves in learning from the heroes, actively correct malpractices, and firmly foster the idea that leadership means the rendering of service in order to enable themselves to achieve a great change in both ideology and work style and to set examples for the masses in straightening out party style and social morale.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades from the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial military district, and the PLA units stationed in Changchun City, as well as comrades from Changchun City, including Gao Di, Wang Daren, Gao Dezhan, Wang Zhongyu, Liu Jingzhi, Zhang Shiyang, Xiao Chun, Wu Duo, Gao Wen, Chen Xingyin, (Yu Zhonghuan), (Bai Wenzhong), (Kang Baoren), (Song Qingguo), and Chen Zhenkang; responsible persons from the provincial and city

party, government, and Army organs, the mass organizations, and the democratic parties; and representatives from various social circles. Also attending the meeting were veteran comrades, including Li Diping, Yu Lin, Yu Ke, and Song Jiehan.

Prior to the report meeting, the leading comrades of the provincial and city party, government, and Army organs cordially received all members of the PLA hero and model report group in the lobby of the meeting hall.

LIAONING TO ESTABLISH COASTAL EXPORT GOODS BASES

SK221318 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] In mid-November, the provincial government held a forum in Dalian City on the establishment of plants and bases specializing in export goods, stressing the need to start with five coastal cities to establish a network of export commodity production.

Governor Quan Shuren expounded on the important significance of export and earning of foreign exchange. He pointed out: Establishing plants and bases specializing in export goods and continuously improving the system of producing export goods are an important strategic measure for increasing the ability to export and earn foreign exchange as called for by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council under the new situation. With the guidance of the general principles of the central authorities, our province should place reform above everything else, and quickly transform the economy of the five coastal cities into one with a modern technological foundation and managerial standard, and one oriented toward export and better economic results. We should fully develop the advantages of the five coastal cities -- substantial industrial foundation, abundant natural resources, good geological conditions, and convenient waterway and land transport facilities. We should be determined to build the Liaodong peninsula into a production network oriented toward export by expanding its economic cooperation with the hinterland in order to further enhance our province's ability to export and earn foreign exchange.

The forum preliminarily decided on the first group of various categories of bases and plants specializing in export goods, totaling 44. Of this number, 33 are located in the 5 coastal cities.

LIAONING SHIFTS TO INSPECTION OF KEY ENTERPRISES

SK240650 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Liaoning Province has basically concluded the self-examination stage of its general inspection of tax revenues, financial affairs, and commodity prices and has moved into the phase of general inspection of key enterprises. The province began the general inspection in the last half of September. Involved in the stage of self-examination of the provincial general inspection of tax revenues, financial affairs, and commodity prices are more than 14,500 state enterprises, more than 59,800 collectively owned enterprises, more than 91,000 individually owned industrial plants and commercial firms, and more than 6,100 administrative and business units. In this stage, the province discovered various illegal funds amounting to more than 297 million yuan, of which the province has recovered more than 88 million yuan. At present the province is shifting its inspection work from self-examination to general inspection of key enterprises.

Recently the leading comrades of the State Council's work group stationed in Liaoning and the leading group in charge of the general inspection under the provincial people's government made work arrangements for key enterprise inspection and urged the localities to carry out their work strictly according to the provisions of the documents issued by the State Council and in line with the outline issued by the provincial people's government with regard to the general inspection, and to earnestly do a good job in completing their general inspection with high standards and quality.

LANZHOU MILITARY REGION FOSTERS NEW WORK STYLE

OW210037 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0749 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Ey reporters Gu Yuezhong and Wang An]

[Excerpts] Lanzhou, 15 Nov (XINHUA) -- Acting upon Comrade Hu Yaobang's advice, the new leaders of the Lanzhou Military Region party committee have fostered the idea of striving to score great achievements; they have studied and resolved new problems in the spirit of boldly taking over from their predecessors in creating a new situation in Army building.

Showing concern for Army work, Comrade Hu Yaobang called on commanders and fighters of a PLA unit under the Lanzhou Military Region during his inspection of the northwestern region last summer. He told the principal leaders of the Lanzhou Military Region's new leading body, readjusted in the reduction-in-force reorganization, that it is necessary to foster the spirit of taking over from their predecessors in doing good work and scoring achievements. Over 300 leading cadres at and above the division level were greatly encouraged by Comrade Yaobang's advice after it was transmitted at an enlarged meeting of the military region party committee. During study and discussion sessions, they said: The party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission have placed great hopes on the new leading body. As new leaders, they should take over from their predecessors in aspiring to carry out reforms and daring to blaze new trials.

In the course of reduction-in-force reorganization, the new leaders of the Lanzhou Military Region CPC Committee have set good examples in fostering a new work style, paid close attention to weak links, and gone down to the grass-roots units to do meticulous work. After going down to the grass-roots units, Commander Zhao Xianshun realized that the work there is a reflection of the style of the military region organ. Without a penetrating and solid work style, the organ's instructions cannot be implemented down to the grass-roots units, and they may even resort to deception. In order to improve the organ's work style, he exchanged views with veteran comrades who were familiar with the situation, held heart-to-heart talks with cadres, and called discussion meetings, soliciting suggestions from everyone to map out measures to improve the work style.

The new leaders of the Lanzhou Military Region CPC Committee have also taken the lead in studying the new situation and new problems arising in the course of structural reform and reduction-in-force reorganization of the PLA; they have explored new concepts, methods, and areas for conducting political and ideological work under the new situation. Li Xuanhua, secretary of the party committee and political commissar of the military region, visited a number of grass-roots units and had extensive talks with the cadres and fighters to investigate and study in depth ideological problems cropping up in the Army's reduction-in-force reorganization. After several months of work, he put forth specific requirements for ideological and political work in PLA units, thereby enlivening the ideological and political work throughout the military region.

GANSU LEADER STRESSES STABILITY, UNITY

HK220257 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The general office and propaganda department of the provincial CPC Committee jointly convened a report meeting on the situation in the provincial Government Hall this morning. Leading comrades of the party, government, and Army in the Lanzhou area attended.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi delivered a report entitled "Uphold Stability and Unity and Promote the Four Modernizations Drive." He said: By convening this gathering today and inviting cadres, workers, and students to participate, we want to exchange views with everyone and talk about the situation and the policies. Our party has a fine tradition of discussing problems with the masses and keeping in close touch with them.

Comrade Li Ziqi said: In talking about China's domestic political affairs, we are mainly talking about stability and unity. This is because stability and unity are the basic characteristics of the current domestic political situation, the common desire of the whole party and the people of the whole country, and the basic guarantee for building the two civilizations. Every party member, cadre, and citizen must spontaneously preserve stability and unity in the whole party and the whole of society.

On the question of reform of the economic structure, which concerns everyone, Li Ziqi said: In recent years our party and state have made great efforts to improve the people's living standards, and these material and cultural standards have risen everywhere. The increase in people's income has exceeded the increase in prices. Hence, when observing and analyzing the situation in reform, we must lay more stress on dialectics. We must specifically analyze problems that arise amid reform and view them in the context of the overall situation. We must view reform from the standpoint of masters of the country.

On external economic relations and the state, Comrade Li Ziqi said: Our fundamental aim in practicing an open policy is to make the country strong and the people rich and to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Viewing our province, foreign trade has stimulated economic construction and played a positive role. Regarding problems of party style, Li Ziqi said: We must view the main current of party style. We must confidently and resolutely overcome the existing problems.

Comrade Li Ziqi pointed out in conclusion: To have ideals, morality, culture, and discipline is the demand set by the party on all party members and people.

XINJIANG CIRCULAR ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

HK221147 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The regional CPC Committee and the regional people's government recently issued a circular demanding that all departments and CPC committees and governments at all levels in the region immediately go into action to step up agricultural production this winter and next spring.

1. Leaders at all levels must define guiding ideology, unify understanding, and attach importance to agriculture and grain production. Agricultural development is still, as a whole, an important foundation of the national economy in our country. Grain is the foundation of the foundation. This is an important matter bearing on the stability of society, on the national economy, and the people's livelihood. It is necessary to attach full importance to its strategic role. Party and government leaders at all levels must enhance their ideological understanding, strengthen leadership over agriculture, and attach great importance to stepping up grain production.

2. It is essential to continuously and seriously implement the spirit of Document No 1 of the central authorities and to implement all rural policies well. It is necessary to really take measures to lighten the burdens of the peasants and workers of the state-run farms and, at the same time, to strengthen the work of helping the poor in the rural and pastoral areas.

3. It is imperative to vigorously start farmland and water conservation capital construction with combating drought as the center and to really guarantee water for use in agriculture and animal husbandry. At present, the drought situation throughout the region is relatively serious. We must grasp the prevention and combating of drought as the central work in agricultural production this winter and next spring. All places must strengthen leadership over the work of combating drought, seriously analyze the probable local drought situation, and take effective measures for preventing and combating drought at an early date.
4. We must make early preparations for livestock to safely pass the winter and spring and do well the work of combating disasters and protecting the livestock. At present, the scope of the pastoral areas struck by drought is exceptionally large and the drought situation exceptionally serious. The attention of all places must be drawn to this. With a view to doing a good job in combating the disaster and protecting the **livestock**, all places must organize forces to conduct penetrating investigation and study and clearly understand the disaster situation. They must also organize the masses to store and transport more grass as far as possible and enhance the utilization of forage grass.
5. It is necessary to tend winter wheat well and to make good preparations for agricultural production next year.
6. It is essential to vigorously develop township and town enterprises and tertiary industry, to relax policies, and to abolish all irrational restrictions. Under the guidance of the state macroeconomy, we must give peasants a free hand to vigorously develop township and town enterprises and tertiary industry.
7. All professions and trades must support and promote agricultural development.
8. It is imperative to further improve leadership style and work style. Cadres at all levels, particularly leading cadres, must persist in going deep into realities and the masses to conduct investigation and study. Together with the grass-roots cadres, they must discuss the method of getting rich and exercise specific leadership over rural work. They must show concern for the weal and woe of the masses and make proper arrangements for the people's livelihood, particularly in the poor and disaster areas. It is necessary to help them resolve the difficulties encountered by them in livelihood and production.

XINJIANG DELAYS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

HK210546 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] The 15th meeting of the 6th regional People's Congress Standing Committee was held this morning. The meeting decided that the convocation of the fourth meeting of the sixth regional People's Congress would be delayed to 5 December. The meeting was presided over by Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee. Yang Yiqing, Ren Gebai, Abulizi Muhemaiti, Yu Zhanlin, Maihesude Tiejibofu, Husaiyin Siyabayefu, and Xiaerxibieke Sijike, vice chairmen of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting.

CHINA POST ON PRC MILITARY AID TO PAKISTAN

OW140855 Taipei CHINA POST in English 9 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Red China's Military Aid to Pakistan"]

[Text] Red China's military aid to Pakistan has been further proved by the opening on Nov. 5 of an antiaircraft gun factory in Pakistan built by Peking with the pledge to help Pakistan become self-sufficient in producing basic weapons.

In opening the new antiaircraft gun factory Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo revolved to do so at the opening ceremony at Wah, 18 miles west of Islamabad. He revealed that in 1947 at the time of independence, Pakistan had to import all weapons. But it now produces a wide range of weapons and ammunition in 13 factories, many of which have been established with red Chinese assistance.

The factory will manufacture 12.7 mm antiaircraft guns for use by the Pakistan armed forces. They will augment Pakistan's arsenal greatly to strengthen its armed forces.

While trying to obtain U.S. arms to meet its needs, Peking has been engaging in an extensive arms sales program of its own.

A U.S. Defense spokesman estimated that Peking has supplied US\$3.9 billion worth of military equipment to 52 third world nations since 1958. In 1963 alone, Peking sold US\$1.3 billion worth of fighters, tanks and ammunition to Iran and US\$50 million worth of arms to Iraq, thereby helping inflame the Middle East conflict between those two nations still further.

Peking's exhibition of its F7 interceptors and A5 jet fighters at the Paris air show as well as the latest models of ground-to-air and antisubmarine missiles copied from the Soviet versions are further evidence of its arms-producing capacity.

In view of the above, the recent decision of the Reagan administration to sell Peking sophisticated arms and an artillery shell plant can hardly be justified. The U.S. Congress should indeed look into this situation and reject the administration's request of the Peking arms sales proposal. Arms sales by the United States to Peking will not only threaten the peace and security of the Republic of China on Taiwan but also those of the Asian and Pacific region.

If such arms sales to Peking should unfortunately go through, the people of the Republic of China have the right to demand corresponding U.S. arms sales to Taiwan in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act to meet our defensive needs. U.S. Congressional leaders should support us in this respect.

LIAOWANG ON CPC ATTITUDE TOWARD 'TAIWAN INDEPENDENCE'

HK250546 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 25 Nov 85 p 1

[Report: "LIAOWANG Explains Why 'Taiwan Independence' Elements Were Invited to China"]

[Text] In its "Answering Questions From Taiwan Compatriots" column, the latest issue of the overseas edition of LIAOWANG explains why the CPC has allowed "Taiwan independence" elements to visit the mainland.

The article says: The CPC does not support "Taiwan independence." It has always been resolutely opposed to "two Chinas," "Taiwan independence," and a split and has spared no effort to strive for the reunification of the motherland.

The article says: Having dealings with some people entertaining the idea of "Taiwan independence" does not mean that we approve of their ideological tendency, but is aimed at persuading them to change this tendency. Just as Deng Yingchao said at a forum on reunification held by the Beijing womens' circles on 3 March 1980, "judging from the meaning of 'Taiwan independence,' it is opposed to the reunification of the motherland and is aimed at splitting the motherland and the people. That is why we do not approve of 'Taiwan independence.' However, we are ready to exchange views with the 'Taiwan independence' elements and welcome them to the mainland for a visit." Here, "exchanging views" and "welcoming them to the mainland for a visit" are naturally aimed at promoting understanding, dispelling doubts, and changing their stands. On no account do they mean that we approve of their "Taiwan independence" activities.

The article says: Everybody knows that the Taiwan compatriots, who were subjected to the imperialists' colonial rule for many years, fervently hope to genuinely become the masters of the country. Since Taiwan's return to the motherland in 1945, the longstanding antagonism between the KMT and the CPC has resulted in Taiwan being separated from the Chinese mainland for more than 30 years. Being dissatisfied with the current political situation in Taiwan and lacking a good understanding of the Chinese mainland, some Taiwan compatriots have doubts, or are disappointed, about the future of Taiwan. Under these circumstances, due to the deceitful propaganda by foreign forces and by a small number of Taiwan elements with ulterior motives, some people have cherished illusions and are inclined to following the path of "Taiwan independence." Their plights and frames of mind are understandable. It is precisely because of this that the CPC is ready to come into contact with these people in order to win their understanding and their support for the CPC's policy of peaceful reunification and to remove some obstructions or obstacles to the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT REORGANIZES PERSONNEL, WORK

HK221320 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No 158, 16 Nov 85 pp 6-7

[Article by Kuan Cha-chia: "CPC Central Secretariat Holds an Important Meeting and Makes Two Major Decisions"]

[Test] Since the convening of the national conference of party delegates, people abroad have expressed different views on it. They have discussed the situation in China in depth.

In early October, this reporter went to Beijing to profoundly observe the trends in society, and listen to street gossip in order to find out what goes on behind the scenes. My general impression is that the situation is generally stable, and that the authorities are pushing forward with reform.

"The Elders Should Stand a Little Behind!"

Hu Qili is in charge of the Secretariat and Wang Zhaoguo will be responsible for work in the Policy Research Center. This is new information which this reporter has gathered on this trip.

After the Fifth Plenary Session ended on 24 December, the reorganized Central Secretariat held a brief meeting on 25 September. It discussed and made the following two decisions:

The first decision was on the division of work among members of the Secretariat. There are 11 members in the new Secretariat. Six of them are over 60, and five of them below 60. After the meeting, the Secretariat agreed in principle that the elders should stand a little behind, and let the younger ones do as much work as possible.

Hu Qili Takes Over the Post of Permanent Secretary

According to this decision, Hu Qili takes over the post of permanent secretary. He will be in charge of the work of the Secretariat. Tian Jiyun and Li Peng, as vice premiers, will mainly devote their efforts to their work in the State Council. Their work in the Secretariat is to promote better contacts and coordination between the party and leading government institutions. Hao Jianxiu is mainly responsible for the work of the mass organizations such as trade unions and women's federations. Wang Zhaoguo will continue to handle the work of the general office of the CPC Central Committee. After some time, he will concurrently take over the post of director of the Policy Research Center (this a very important post).

Such an arrangement is obviously an important step aimed at lowering the average age of members of the leading bodies. After the reorganization of the Secretariat, General Secretary Hu Yaobang has actually detached himself from the Secretariat. He has handed over his work to Hu Qili who belongs to the third echelon. The Policy Research Center under the Secretariat is an important institution which is responsible for preparing materials and putting forth preliminary plans while the highest leading body is making important decisions. Its influence over the change of political climate in Beijing should not be neglected. For a long time in the past, the responsible person of this institution was Deng Liqun. It is expected that Wang Zhaoguo, the youngest member of the Secretariat, will replace Deng Liqun. Judging from the present situation, it can be expected that further replacing the old with the young will take place at the next party congress held in 1987. At present, preparatory work is being carried out in a planned way.

Carrying The Reform Through to the End

The second decision is on the demands placed on members of the Secretariat.

There are three demands placed on them: 1) They should not become "officials who accomplish nothing." They should become reformers, and act in a down-to-earth manner. They should not do "window dressing," alone. 2) They are not allowed to abuse their power to seek private gains. They should try hard to improve party work style. 3) They should not bury themselves in "meetings and documents." They should go out of their offices to carry out investigations and studies, and listen attentively to the views of the masses -- their criticism in particular. RENMIN RIBAO published in article "Ardent Hope of the Party and the People" in response to this concern.

Some people think that these three demands are a "shopworn theme," and that they contain nothing new. However, when people on the mainland hold different views on reform, the fact that the new Secretariat particularly put forward these three demands at the first meeting has shown that the CPC is determined to carry the reform through to the end. In the meantime, it has also predicted various kinds of difficulties on the path of reform. It will handle the matter with great care.

Strengthening Investigations and Studies and Diplomatic Activities

The day after the first meeting of the Central Secretariat, Hu Yaobang left Beijing to carry out an inspection on the plateau of the northwestern part of Sichuan and in the mountain area of the southern part of Gansu. He returned to Beijing on 5 October. On 7 October, he received Romania's Ceausescu. On 11 October, he accompanied Ceausescu to visit Wuhan. On 13 October, he received General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Natta. On 16 October, he accompanied Natta on a visit to Nanjin. After that, he continued to carry out inspections in some regions in the south. After returning to Beijing at the end of the month, he successively met guests from East Germany and Guadeloupe.

The reason why I report in detail the activities of Hu Yaobang during a period of a month or so after the national conference of CPC delegates is to show that the situation in Mainland China is comparatively stable. If contradictions within the party were sharpening and society were unstable, could Hu Yaobang, as general secretary, remain aloof, and devote his main efforts to investigations and studies and diplomatic activities?

Since the national conference of CPC delegates, Beijing has been busy with important diplomatic activities. Apart from successively receiving guests from foreign countries, during the latter half of October, Zhao Ziyang went to New York to attend the activities celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. After that, he visited Latin America. At the same time, Tian Jiyun also started his visit to Africa. Two leading people who are mainly responsible for economic work can simultaneously visit foreign countries. This shows that after correcting some mistakes, the work of economic reform has been progressing more smoothly.

Great Increase in Commodity Prices and Small Adjustment of Wages

The situation in China as a whole is stable. Of course, this does not mean that there is no more trouble.

At present, the masses in Beijing and various places on the mainland have a lot of complaints about commodity prices and wages.

I learned from office cadres about some matters concerning the adjustment of wages. One of the cadres said that in the past, their wages were "not increased," but they have been "slightly increased" now.

Another cadre added: Commodity prices "greatly increase," but their wages are only "slightly adjusted." It is not true that their wages have not been increased at all.

This spring, the CPC started freeing the prices of some agricultural and sideline products. As a result, the prices of nonstaple food in cities have considerably increased. The public has complained about this "big increase." A long time ago, it was announced that wages would be adjusted as of July this year. But the plan was not implemented. Therefore, people said that they got "nothing." Their wages were adjusted in September, and people got retroactive pay from July. However, due to the fact that the margin of increase was small, people said that their wages were only "slightly adjusted."

The CPC leadership is aware of these complaints. A responsible person in charge of financial work told me: Due to the fact that price increases preceded the wage increase, and that the margin of wage increase was small due to the limited financial capability of the state, it was understandable that the masses were not satisfied with all this. However, he maintained that the present situation was better than expected, and that the future was bright.

Why did he say this? The reasons were: In the past, China implemented a policy of maintaining the prices of agricultural and sideline products unchanged by relying on the subsidies of the state. As a result, peasants carried out their production regardless of market demand. This was detrimental to economic development. The policy had to be changed. According to the experience of some East European countries, it is extremely difficult to change such policies, and trouble will, very often, occur. China has taken a great step in changing the price policy. Not long after they were freed, the prices of agricultural and sideline products were stabilized. They are no longer rising. The government was fairly successful in this regard. Although the margin of wage increase is not big, after deducting the factor of price increases, the standard of living of the people has still slightly improved. This has been proven by simultaneous increases in the sale volume of consumer goods and in individual savings. The problem is that the living standard of the masses has not yet been ideally enhanced. Due to the increase of material supply, the prices of certain agricultural and sideline products will drop. The improvement of the financial situation of the state will create more conditions for further wage increases. Therefore, what the masses complain about is not a problem arising on the path of advance. The authorities are striving to improve the situation. When greater achievements have been made, the masses will feel satisfied with them.

This reporter has learned that Zhao Ziyang said a few months ago that the result of price reform had strengthened his confidence in the entire economic structural reform. Over the past few months, the economic situation on the mainland has improved markedly. It seems that the CPC has further strengthened its confidence in reform.

Being Sober-minded To Handle "Students' Demonstration"

Not long ago, an anti-Japanese demonstration occurred in Beijing. Generally speaking, people in Beijing did not talk too much about the "students' demonstration." It made a great impact on people in intellectual circles. Although students held different views on whether they should go out into the streets to stage a demonstration, students in general showed their sympathy for patriotic sentiments. A number of people believed that although Beijing University students only shouted anti-Japanese slogans during their demonstration, the "students' demonstration" had deep roots. Beijing Teachers' University students did not go into the street to stage a demonstration, but they put up big character posters on the quality of their meals.

Although most of the universities were not affected by the "students' demonstration," students felt disturbed. This is because unhealthy trends are running rampant inside the party and in society. Some children of high-ranking cadres seek private gains by abusing the power of their parents, the conditions of intellectuals have not markedly improved for a long time...All this has sparked strong resentment among the youths. Their resentment will inevitably touch off an incident. The CPC should understand this and regard it as a "warning." Even when it has scored success in work, it should avoid being intoxicated with self-satisfaction. It should do its best to dispel the dissatisfaction of the masses.

After the occurrence of the "students' demonstration," it was said that the Central Secretariat and the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee held special meetings to discuss the matter. Hu Qili and nine other leading members of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee held special meetings to discuss the matter. Hu Qili, and nine other leading members of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee had been pathbreakers of the students' movement in the past. They are now responsible for handling the present "students' demonstration." They are, of course, familiar with the characteristics of the students. They started a dialogue with the students rather than implement a high-handed policy. Hu Qili took the lead in carrying out heart-to-heart talks with the students. He also urged leaders in various localities to listen to the opinions of the students. If their opinions were correct, they were accepted. If the problems students raised could not be solved for the time being, or the opinions they put forward were wrong, they explained this to the students. Some people thought that this was a good method for urging cadres to improve their work by making use of the power of students. Because a leading cadre who abuses his power to seek private gains and is influenced by unhealthy trends will feel embarrassed when he is criticized by the students.

The CPC leadership was cool-headed in handling the "students' demonstration" this time. Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang did not personally deal with the matter. They let Hu Qili handle the whole affair. This undoubtedly showed that they were confident that the problem could certainly be solved. Although it is still too early to say that the trouble of "student demonstrations" is over, it is believed that the dialogue between CPC's highest leadership and the students has been beneficial to their mutual understanding.

ECONOMIST ON ECONOMIC POLICY, PRC LEADERSHIP

HK151348 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese No 11, 10 Nov 85 pp 20-21

[Interview with well-known Chinese economist Qian Jiaju by staff reporter: "Whether or Not China Is Taking the 'Capitalist Road' and Whether or Not There Is Any Contradiction Between Chen Yun and Deng Xiaoping" -- date and occasion not given]

[Text] Well-known Chinese economist Qian Jiaju came to Hong Kong in October to study financial and monetary matters. During his stay in Hong Kong, Professor Qian again gave an interview to our reporter. In the winter of last year and the spring of this year, Professor Qian wrote an article for this journal and granted us an exclusive interview. He talked freely about such problems as "one country, two systems," China's economic reform, the reform of the price structure in particular, and so forth (see November issue of CHING PAO for last year and January and February issues for this year). His concise views received wide praise from people abroad. Relevant readers felt that through what he said, they could obtain a relatively correct idea of China's political and economic situation and its direction of development. Therefore, we specially asked Professor Qian on his current visit to give his views on several sensitive problems that are of concern to people at present. He did not decline and answered freely.

Policy Is Unlikely To Change Given That a "God" No Longer Exists

On whether China's existing policy is likely to change, Qian Jiaju held the view that China's policy would never change and could not possibly change. This does not depend on Deng Xiaoping as an individual, because the existing policy matches the interests of the people of China and is well received by the people. The people support the existing policy, because the "Cultural Revolution" subjected them to deep suffering. The Cultural Revolution had nothing to recommend it and should be negated. If there was something positive about it, it was that by negative example it educated the people. They see clearly the essence of the Cultural Revolution with its absurdity and ugliness. They realize that there can never be a repetition of such stupidity in China. This is actually what is known as "A reaction is bound to set in where things are carried to extremes." It is exactly like World War II. If there had not been such a catastrophe, there would not be so many people in the world of today that keenly uphold peace and oppose war. The same principle applies to these two cases. Only after the deep pain of the Cultural Revolution can we thoroughly review the ultraleft line followed before the Cultural Revolution. If we had not been through the Cultural Revolution, perhaps Mainland China would today still not dare to negate the "three red banners" or negate the enlarged antirightist struggle in 1957. Nor would the Deng-Hu line have been generated today.

Continuing, Mr. Qian said that the Cultural Revolution was a product of stupidity and ignorance. It could have been generated only during the period of "theocracy." After the founding of the new China, we got involved with a "personality cult" deification campaign, with Mao Zedong advocated as an omniscient and omnipotent "god" with no peer in the past and no successor in the future. Everything that he said and did was absolutely right. So no one dared raise objections or even put forth doubting views when he started the Cultural Revolution. This "deification" campaign had unusually terrible consequences. The campaign was superstition on a par with theocracy. Superstition knows no reason. What a god wants is superstition and not reason. The Cultural Revolution has made the people realize that China can no longer have a "god." It is believed that China is not likely to produce such a "god" again. Deng Xiaoping commands great prestige. But Deng is a man and not a "god." Neither Deng Xiaoping nor Hu Yaobang wants to be a "god." Given no "god," it is impossible to again get involved with such stupidity as the Cultural Revolution.

As to the present emphasis on building spiritual civilization, would there appear the mistakes made at the time of "the elimination of spiritual pollution"? Qian Jiaju held that the leadership at the top is sober-minded. Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "We must adhere to the guideline of persuasion and education, without getting involved with any campaigns or 'mass criticism.'" Therefore, we need not be oversensitive.

The Claim Regarding China "Following the Capitalist Road" Arises From a Misinterpretation

On people at home and abroad regarding China's introduction of economic policy of enlivening things at home and opening up to the world as a case of "following the capitalist road," Qian Jiaju pointed out that this is a misinterpretation. Such a misinterpretation has arisen because to them, so-called "socialism" is SOVIET style economy, there being no other version of socialism than that. Mr. Qian held that the two lines about "enlivening things at home and opening up to the world" are actually a summation of a socialist road with Chinese characteristics being explored by the Chinese Communists after summing up both positive and negative experiences in the 35 years since the founding of the PRC. Socialist superiority lies in gradually developing productivity and gradually improving the people's livelihood. Over the past 30 years, China has all along followed an economic road marked by "high speed, low efficiency, and the pursuit of only prestige and not concrete results."

If such a system were not subjected to thorough reform, not only would economic results be incapable of being improved, but the realization of modernization would be nothing but empty talk. Based on past experiences and lessons and the conditions of China, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee worked out the policy decision calling for "opening up to the world and enlivening things at home." This is exactly the road to modernization that China must follow. This does not mean a concession to capitalist economy. Still less does it smack of China's economy heading for capitalism.

To Achieve Modernization, We Must Drop Two Burdens

On the outlook for China's modernization, Qian Jiaju said earnestly that so long as it is not wiped from the face of the earth, the Chinese nation, with its 5,000 - year history of civilization and accounting for one-fourth of the world population, must achieve modernization. This is inevitable in historical development.

Qian held that China's modernization campaign can be tracked back to the reform started by Kang and Lian. As far as the process of historical development is concerned, it is the continuation of the Reform Movement of 1898. We are embarking upon a cause that our predecessors have not completed in more than a century, despite the totally different historical conditions in which we are placed. He said that China's modernization campaigns in the past 100 years or so have failed, one after another. Can we make it this time? Concerning this, we must have confidence and also take into full account the difficulties involved.

First, China carries too heavy a burden historically, as far as feudal society is concerned. China has a history of 2,000 or 3,000 years of feudal society, with forces of habit deeply entrenched. At the time of the "May 4th" Movement, a small number of people with foresight advocated "Mr. De [1795]" (democracy) and "Mr. Sai [6357]" (science). This was really an antidote to China's ignorance and backwardness, because China had not undergone the new enlightenment, but due to Japanese imperialism's rabid invasion and the unprecedentedly serious national salvation campaign. After the CPC took over in 1949, and brought the new China into being, "Mr. De" and Mr. Sai" remained what China needed. But under the rule of the "left" line, the Chinese Communists even regarded "Mr. De" and Mr. Sai" as monopolies of the bourgeoisie and objects of opposition and criticism, raising such slogans as "Oppose the false democratic freedom of the bourgeoisie," "The more knowledge the more reactionary," and so forth, practicing feudalism in the name of socialism and throwing the backward against the advanced. Here is the reason for the suffering in the past several decades. We, of course, oppose hackneyed bourgeois thinking. But more important, we should of course oppose feudalism. So we must now make up the missed lessons where science and democracy are concerned. This has still not been realized by many people.

What is more, the past 30 years have witnessed something more terrible than feudalism. In feudal society, what an emperor said had to be carried out. But the people did not consider what an emperor said to be correct, because there had been plenty of fatuous and self-indulgent rulers. In feudal society, there also appeared many devoted officials who won the sympathy of the people. In the socialist period, what has been most terrible is that the more powerful, the greater the truth that is represented and the greater the degree to which Marxism is represented, power being equated with truth. A leader represents truth, revolution, and Marxism. Anyone who opposes him is against Marxism and is counterrevolutionary. No one dares show sympathy for an opponent. So socialism even knows no devoted official. This is more terrible than feudalism.

Next, modernization cannot be separated from scientific and cultural knowledge. But China now still has 230 million illiterates, representing more than 23 percent of the total population. Excluding those aged below 12, the proportion of illiterates and semi-illiterates accounts for more than one-third.

Meanwhile, of the 40 million CPC members, worker-peasant cadres still represent the dominant proportion. Many of them have no education. The number of those who have received higher education is especially small. Despite the repeated emphasis on "respect for talent" and "respect for knowledge" over the past few years, the trend among CPC members to look down upon intellectuals cannot be immediately reversed. The cultural level of the whole nation is low. The cultural level of the leading cadres is especially low. This is another great difficulty standing in the way of the realization of modernization.

Chen Is Surefooted in His Style and Deng Shows Relatively Great Courage [po li 7611 0500]

Since the founding of the PRC by the CPC, Professor Qian Jiaju has been in constant touch with top Chinese communist leaders. Since the downfall of the gang of four, he has sent letters of advice on affairs of state more often to Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Hu Yaobang, and other leaders. Therefore, we specially invited Professor Qian to talk on his views on Deng, Chen, and other Chinese communist leaders.

Qian Jiaju said: Some people think that Chen Yun and Deng Xiaoping have differences in matters of principle. But from my own contact with them, I feel that Chen Yun and Deng Xiaoping are fundamentally at one on major problems of principle. Chen Yun is surefooted in his style and Deng Xiaoping shows relatively great courage. They mix freely with people of learning and are good at listening to advice. Moreover, they are above seeking personal prominence.

Continuing, Mr. Qian recalled his several contacts with Chinese communist leaders. According to him, after Hua Guofeng assumed office, he wrote a letter of advice to Hua, but without result. On the other hand, he wrote to Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Hu Yaobang, and others with his advice and received great attention. What he wrote in his letter to Deng Xiaoping was later quoted in a report by Deng Liqun. In a letter to Chen Yun, he suggested emphasis on compulsory education. In his reply, Chen Yun said that he had passed on Qian's letter and article to Comrades Yaobang and Ziyang. He also said: "Jiaju's view carries great weight and shows great foresight. You people, please put forth concrete measures and let them be subjected to discussion by the central Secretariat." Recently, Qian sent to Hu Yaobang excerpts of his speech given at a financial meeting. Hu was quick to send a reply. In his letter, he said, "I have read over your speech with great pleasure. I will refer your magnum opus to Yao Yilin, Song Ping, Wang Bingqian, and other comrades for their attention. I believe they will definitely attach great importance to your views. Such a frank attitude on your part toward important matters of state must be advocated." Later, Mr. Hu also let the central General Office send a big basket of litchis to comfort Professor Qian.

With emotion, Qian Jiaju said: Now the top Chinese communist leaders are good at listening to advice. This is where the hope for revitalizing China lies.

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